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2 New Haven Trustees To Help Public Asked; Plan E Up in Cambridge

The World's Day—At a Glance
May 7, 1940

In Boston: Cambridge Utility Studied

Replacement of two of the three trustees of the Old Colony Railroad by persons representing the "public interest," realization of savings in operating costs or increased income of $400,000, and purchase of the Old Colony by the New Haven Railroad on Dec. 31, 1941, were recommended today by the Boston Chamber of Commerce to an Interstate Commerce Commission examiner. [Details: Page 13.]

The Cambridge Committee for Plan E filed with the City Clerk petitions asking that the question of adopting a city manager-proportional representation city charter, known as Plan E, for Cambridge be placed on the City ballot at the November election. The action marked the start of the second effort of the Committee, headed by Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School, to streamline the government of the University City. [Details: Page 13.]

First electric light company to come under the scrutiny of the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission in its new investigation of light rates was found to have the lowest household rates among private companies in the State. It was the Cambridge Electric Light Company. Notwithstanding the relatively low figure, City Councilor William M. Hogan, Jr., pointed out the Company was earning a handsome profit and declared its rates should be still lower. [Details: Page 15.]

Building Contractors Oppose 30-Hour Work Week

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—The Governing Board of the Associated General Contractors of America voted to oppose reduction of the work week in the construction industry to 30 hours. J. D. Marshall, Chairman of the Association's Labor Relations Committee, told the Board that "particular harm is being done the industry in campaigns throughout the country for further reduction in the hours of work on construction projects and because of the further increases in the wage rate thereby demanded."

In Washington: Monopoly Committee Hearings End

The Monopoly Committee decided to hold no further hearings until November and to make a "progress report" to Congress immediately. Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming announced that the November meeting would be a "free-for-all" hearing on general economic problems, at which witnesses who have asked for the opportunity may express their views.

The Senate approved and sent to the White House a $110,035,450 Rivers and Harbors Bill. The legislation, authorizing future appropriations for scores of waterway projects throughout the United States, including a $2,300,000 seaplane base for Boston, was worked out by a joint conference committee from separate measures passed by the House and the Senate. [Details: Page 14.]

Missouri Court Bars Some Insurance Firms

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Missouri's State Supreme Court, declaring one bribery "is enough," took jurisdiction of a State suit to close Missouri's borders to fire insurance companies which joined the Pendergast-O'Malley rate compromise. The Court also took complete jurisdiction of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch contempt of court case which grew out of that newspaper's criticism of Circuit Judge Thomas J. Rowe in St. Louis. [Details: Financial Page.]

Vatican Defines Attitude Toward Portugal

VATICAN CITY (AP)—A concordat defining the Roman Catholic Church's position in Portugal was signed at the Vatican today. The treaty recognizes the Church's property and educational rights and the validity of its marriage regulations in Portugal. The concordat aroused interest in diplomatic quarters here because of its possible effect upon a treaty the Vatican is negotiating with the Spanish Government.

War Summary: Nazis Rush Aid to Narvik

In Norway the Germans apparently are making a vigorous effort to rush troops over the 300 miles that separate their base at Trondheim from the railhead of Narvik in the far north, where some 3,000 Germans, besieged by Allied troops and without any communications by sea, are in a critical situation. The beleaguered troops are being assisted by a squadron of transport planes. A small Allied force, left behind when the Allies withdrew from Namsos, is said to be still operating in the mountainous country, mostly without railroad, between Mo and Narvik.

British and French soldiers, worn from German bombing in the Trondheim sector of Norway, were disclosed today to have returned to England.

British war spending appeared likely to soar to still higher levels with a statement by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the "sky is the limit" in such expenditures.

Conscription for men between the ages of 40 and 50 in Britain before younger men are called was considered by War Secretary Oliver Stanley in the House of Commons to be undesirable.

The Netherlands canceled all army and navy leaves and ordered men to report at once for duty. No reason for the surprise defense step was given.

At sea Germany's aerial warfare on the Allied naval fleets was revealed in Allied announcements to have sunk a 2,144-ton Polish destroyer and the 2,436-ton French destroyer Bison in the waters off Norway. German reports also recorded a German bomber's hit on another British cruiser off Narvik.

Sweden has received assurance from Germany that the Reich will respect Swedish neutrality. This announcement by DNB, official German news agency, today amplified the previous report that King Gustaf and Reichsführer Hitler have exchanged written neutrality pledges.

Hatch Political Bill Taken Off Shelf By House Judiciary Committee

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—The House Judiciary Committee voted 14 to 11 today to revive the Hatch political practices bill and give it further consideration. This action came quickly on the heels of President Roosevelt's statement to reporters on his Washington-bound train yesterday that he hoped very much the bill would be brought before the House, voted on and passed. The Senate has already approved.

The motion that the Committee reconsider its previous action on the legislation was made by Representative Abe Murdock (D) of Utah. The vote revoked the Committee's 14 to 10 decision May 1 to table the measure.

In contrast to the previous action when the vote was secret the roll call was announced. Those who voted for reconsidering the bill were:

Democrats: Celler (N. Y.), Healey (Mass.), McLaughlin (Neb.), Murdock (Utah), Toland (Calif.), Byrne (N. Y.), Massengale (Okla.).

Republicans: Guyer (Kan.), Hancock (N. Y.), Michener (Mich.), Robsion (Ky.), Gwynne (Iowa), Monkiewicz (Conn.), and Springer (Ind.).

Those who voted against reconsideration were:

Democrats: Weaver (N. C.), Walter (Pa.), Hobbs (Ala.), Creal (Ky.), Satterfield (Va.), Barnes (Ill.), Gibbs (Ga.), Kefauver (Tenn.)

Republicans: Reed (Ill.), Graham (Pa.), and Vreeland (N. J.)

All members of the Committee voted except Chairman Hatton W. Sumners (D), of Texas, who said he planned to address the House on the measure.

The Committee's resurrection of the measure came after Representative John J. Dempsey (D), of New Mexico, had led a movement in the House either to force some such action or else have the House itself lift the measure from the table and bring it up for action.

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State in Fair Way to Wipe Out Deficit

Fiscal experts find Massachusetts revenues are exceeding estimates; economies effected.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Economies in the operation of State Departments totaling $1,000,000, plus the fact that revenues are exceeding estimates, have so changed Massachusetts' financial picture that State fiscal experts today expressed well-founded hopes that at the end of the 1940 fiscal year last year's deficits will be wiped out and the State will be operating in the black.

Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, who previously had warned of serious financial trouble this year, unless drastic economies were effected and revenues held up, reported today the financial picture has been considerably brightened since opening of the year.

Over Estimates

Unlike last year, when revenues dropped well below estimates so that the 1939 fiscal year closed on Nov. 30 with a $1,746,000 deficit, this year fiscal experts expect revenues to be more than $200,000, over the original estimates upon which the 1940 budget was based.

Chief factors in the anticipated revenue rise are the liquor and cigarette taxes, each of which is expected to jump nearly $1,000,000 over the estimated receipts. These increases are somewhat canceled by decreases in other categories, but the net increase in all revenue-producing items is expected to be more than $200,000.

Last year, revenue was approximately $4,000,000 below estimates, a situation which caused Gov. Leverett Saltonstall considerable trouble. The resulting 1939 deficit has already given Democratic politicians seeking election to the Governor's post an opportunity to criticize sharply the Republicans' operation of the State.

Saved $2,000,000

Had revenues held up last year, however, the Saltonstall administration would have ended its first year with a substantial surplus, because departments saved approximately $2,000,000 from appropriations granted by the Legislature.

Mr. Moynihan explained today that the 1939 deficit of $1,746,000 was partially the result of late billing of taxes, and that late collection of these taxes had reduced the actual deficit to approximately $700,000.

Thus using Mr. Moynihan's figures, the Saltonstall administration must make up at least $700,000 this year to balance last year's deficit and end Massachusetts' first biennial budget period with accounts "in the black."

This year's revenue picture looks particularly good thus far, for earlier in the year the State's fiscal experts revised their 1940 revenue estimates. The revised figures were approximately $200,000 higher than the original figures. Today Mr. Moynihan revealed that at the present rate revenues are running ahead of the new and higher estimates.

Therefore, the revenue increase, plus the $1,000,000 saving being accomplished in departmental appropriations, are now overbalancing the $700,000 deficit resulting from last year's state activities. However, it is understood that some other factors in the budget, such as public welfare, are running into heavier financial loads which may result in some of the present paper surplus being depleted.

Careful Watch

The economies effected have been obtained in various departments, as department heads cooperated with Carl A. Raymond, State Budget Commissioner, in a pruning expedition.

If the Saltonstall administration ends its two-year period with a surplus it would be an important accomplishment in an election year, in which the Governor is expected to seek re-election. But the State financial officers are maintaining a careful watch on the revenue factor, because they remember that in the last six months of 1939 revenue suddenly slumped, after the first six months had looked favorable.

Should the State end the year with a surplus, Massachusetts' 351 cities and towns would be helped somewhat, for any deficit in State finances must be financed by State taxation on the municipalities. Any deficit in the 1939-40 period would be saddled upon the municipalities in 1941.

Less Butter, Sugar Britons' Prospects

LONDON, May 7 (AP)—Because of the cessation of Danish supplies, Britons were told yesterday by Lord Woolton, Food Minister, to prepare for the reduction at an early date of the butter ration from eight to four ounces each week.

'Frontiersmen'

Wide World

Dr. Alan Valentine

(Top) President, University of Rochester, who charts goals of three-day symposium on a new frontier for America; and

Owen D. Young

(Below) Honorary Chairman of Board, General Electric Company, who faced a barrage of questions at first session of the conference.

Symposium Seeks Path To a Frontier

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 7—The perplexed young people of the United States must be more adequately trained to "think through" to their right jobs, if they are to assist in America's march to worthwhile new frontiers, Owen D. Young, Honorary Chairmon of the Board of the General Electric Company, declared today at the "New Frontiers in American Life" symposium, sponsored by the University of Rochester, which will continue for three days.

Business, government—even the system of private enterprise is still on trial—he warned, for that frontier is still unconquered which would assure to Americans the bounty which industry is capable of producing. However, he declared, the American system, having been through 10 years of rapid change in which even dyed-in-the-wool conservatives of rapid change have learned to accommodate themselves to new conditions, is now newly supple and far more ready than ever before to cope with the confusions of war and its aftermath.

Need of Youth Training

If the gains of the 20's, when business lost its head, and of the 30's, when Government tried to accomplish 30 years of needed social reforms in less than 10 years, can be consolidated in the 1940's then many new horizons may be reached, Mr. Young emphasized. But there are vast problems

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'Town of the Day' Is Ashby, Mass.—Population 1,026

Today's census town is Ashby, Mass. Patrick J. Murray, Manager of the Eastern Area of the Bureau of the Census, reported that this little town showed a population gain this year of 44 over 1930. In 1930, it reported a census of 982, today it can boast of 1,026 inhabitants.

Mr. Murray also stated that the final Boston population figures would be announced from Washington and not through the Boston office. The rest of the cities and towns are quickly being completed, although the date of May 6, which was set for complete returns from towns under 2,500 is past, Mr. Murray stated today that he was unable to forecast the final completion date.

All-Inclusive Transportation Law Imminent

Congress preparing for enactment of widespread regulatory act this session.

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 7—Congress is today preparing for early enactment the first all-in Federal regulation of the Nation's major transportation facilities, including railroad, waterway and motor lines.

Following some 20 months of hearings and negotiation, the omnibus transportation bill is receiving minor revisions in conference in order to reconcile the views of both Houses, and with the active support of the President favorable action is confidently expected this session, notwithstanding the legislative log-jam which now gives promise of developing as adjournment nears.

While this program for a unified national transportation policy has been one of the least publicized measures to come before Congress this year, it may prove to be one of the most significant and far-reaching in its effects.

It immediately concerns the rail, waterway, and highway industries. But it reaches intimately into the interests of millions of consumers and producers throughout the country, since the costs of distributing goods bears directly upon the budget of every American family and more efficient and more economical distribution will mean more savings in the family pocketbook.

Introduced by Wheeler

Introduced and long fathered by Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, a Democratic presidential aspirant, and Representative Clarence F. Lea (D) of California, the bill reflects the Federal Government's continuing concern with the financial plight of many of the Nation's railroads, and one of its objectives will be to see how owners of railroads, trucks, and ships can make adequate earnings on their investment without forcing up costs too high or too precipitously.

The main provisions of the measure are these:

1. It will extend the Interstate Commerce Commission's regulatory scope to water carriers and trucks as well as railroads.

2. It will repeal automatically all Federal laws which require the railroads to carry Government supplies at lower than prevailing rates.

3. It will give the Reconstruction Finance Corporation more latitude in helping to finance distressed rail lines, and it will raise the amount avail-

(Continued on Page 20, Column 1)

Chamberlain Asks Unity; Italy Awaits Allied Move; Both Sides Woo Bulgaria

Rome foreign policy steadies in face of possible crisis in Mediterranean area.

Premier says Norwegians waited too long before asking Allies to come to block Germans.

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—The Treasury today removed penalty tariffs against most Italian silken goods, in compliance with State Department requests for the move as a means of improving Italo-American relations.

The Treasury last August imposed special duties on a long list of Italian silks on the theory that Italy was subsidizing these exports, and the tariff ought to be raised by the amount of the subsidy to prevent unfair competition with American manufacturers in their own markets.

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, May 7 — Noticeable steadying in the outward aspect of Italian foreign policy appears today since the Allies have strengthened both their forces and their tone in the Mediterranean.

It is as if the Italian press and propaganda machine now faces a potentially serious situation in contrast to its battles on paper with the Allies in recent weeks. Under the new circumstances, Italy wishes to appear calm and resolute. The Allies are being informed by semiofficial comment that Italy will brook no interference to its "national dignity and legitimate rights." It will not countenance any intimidation whatsoever. At the same time the precise question as to what constitute Italian rights is left flexible.

It is openly recognized that the Allies have not as yet shown that their intentions are necessarily unfriendly. It appears equally clear here that the Allies have only begun to open up the Mediterranean situation. Many months may elapse before any important maneuvers come to a head. They may turn out to be chiefly economic rather than military in effect.

Therefore the watchword, as phrased by Virginio Gayda, Mussolini's journalistic spokesman and by Il Telegrafo, the organ of Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, is:

"Watch and wait."

Diplomatic Activity

But there has been a measure of heightened diplomatic activity. Sir Percy Loraine, British Ambassador to Italy, who has just returned from London, is sched-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

By a Staff Artist

King Boris III

Bulgarian monarch holds strategic position between European belligerents.

Offers to Sofia Made by Allied And Nazi Aides

By Harold G. Laycock
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria, May 7—A diplomatic battle, it is reliably maintained in informed circles here, is now being fought out between the Allies and the Germans for Bulgarian support in case the war should extend to Southeast Europe.

Britain is represented in this struggle by Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, Ambassador to Turkey, who ostensibly is paying a private visit to Mr. Rendel, British Minister in Bulgaria. On the German side is Dr. Karl Clodius, Reichsführer Hitler's economic Ambassador-at-Large in the Balkans. Both envoys are armed with concrete proposals of very far-reaching nature, aimed to persuade Bulgaria finally to define precisely its attitude.

Sir Hughe, it is understood, has broached the question of substan-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

LONDON, May 7 (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain, declaring Britain, itself, may soon face attack "in the most violent form," sought today to justify the British withdrawals from Norway and announced that Mr. Winston Churchill hereafter would supervise military operations from day to day.

In a turbulent House of Commons which once forced the Prime Minister to sit down until order was restored, the Labor Opposition leader, Mr. Clement R. Attlee, bitterly attacked Mr. Chamberlain's speech as merely "one of excuse and explanation."

Mr. Churchill will give "guidance and direction" to the chiefs of staffs of the three fighting services, the Prime Minister announced. He will remain as First Lord of the Admiralty.

[London dispatches of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday told of the new arrangement which increases Mr. Churchill's authority.]

Aside from this, Mr. Chamberlain rejected any other immediate changes in the personnel of his Government, but said changes "in the form of government or the functions of individuals" might be needed.

Warns of Dangers Ahead

Mr. Chamberlain's speech in general was an anxious appeal for unity both in Parliament and among the people, in the face of dangers which, he said, the nation did not yet appreciate.

He said the campaign was not yet finished in Norway, but he warned the country to remember: "There are other fronts which may at any moment blaze into a conflagration."

"This is not the time for quarrels among ourselves," he said, dramatically. "In this debate we are giving hostages to fortune."

Military advisers, he added, had cautioned him against today's discussion, "but we could not accept this in a democratic country."

Mr. Chamberlain declared he tried to steer "a middle course," looking ahead to the possibility of attack by vast and well equipped German armies "at a number of different points."

He said "We shall give all the help to Norway we can," despite the Allied troop withdrawals from all but the far northern part of the country, but he said he thought "it was right" to retreat from the Trondheim front when it became apparent that the plan to seize the city "would not succeed."

"We want to be ready to meet the attack wherever it may come," he said.

Speaks of War's Future

Speaking of the whole war picture ahead, Mr. Chamberlain declared:

"I do not think the people of this country yet realize the extent or imminence of the threat which is impending against us."

Movement of an Allied battle fleet to Alexandria, he said, had "quieted" the situation in the Mediterranean and Near East.

The Prime Minister insisted that the Government had been united in the recent events.

Again and again he warned of the danger of "being tempted into such dispersal of our forces as might suit the purpose of the enemy."

Mr. Chamberlain sought to dismiss attacks on his remark of April 9 that "Hitler missed the bus" by saying he made it before the Norwegian invasion. But an Opposition heckler shouted, "If Hitler missed the bus you missed the boat."

"Beware," he cried, "of jitterings and divisions among ourselves. Presently we may be faced in the most violent form with attacks directed against this country."

The Prime Minister put the blame for the failure of the Trondheim offensive in South and Central Norway on two things:

1. "Our inability to secure the airdromes from which we could operate fighters."

2. "The rapid arrival of German reinforcements."

The Government had believed "that if our troops could get there they would not suffer heavy casualties from the air," Mr. Chamberlain admitted, and added:

"I believe it was right to make the first attempt, and equally right to withdraw the troops when it was clear that the plan would not succeed."

He confessed "we were helpless to prevent the German stroke" because Norway would not let British troops come in in advance of the German invasion.

As the Prime Minister rose to begin his momentous Norwegian

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Critics demand new men at helm: Page 6.

Intimate Message from Washington

Election Year Brings War Pension Bill With 'Universal' Compensation Feature—Powerful Pressure on Congress

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

For the first time since the World War a pension bill is pending in Congress, with every prospect of quick House enactment, which has the basis of the long-threatened "universal" compensation feature that cost the Treasury billions of dollars after the Civil War, and even today—75 years later—costs millions every year.

On March 20 the World War Veterans' Legislation Committee of the House, whose chairman is Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi, introduced the new pension bill and reported it the same day. This bill has the "universal" feature in it.

When the House Rules Committee failed to give this bill the necessary "rule" or clearance, a petition to discharge the bill was placed on the Speaker's desk, April 15. The necessary 218 signatures represents one more than half the House so there is every prospect that the pending bill will pass when it comes up. It comes up Monday, May 13.

What the Senate will do to this bill remains to be seen, but it is underlined here that 1940 is an election year, that powerful war-veteran pressure groups, who have come to have the same historic political power held by the Grand Army of the Republic after the Civil War, are supporting the measure, and that the Senate itself just this week overrode a thrice-vetoed Philippines-service war claim bill, 76 to 3. The House previously had overridden the President on the same veto, 274 to 82. Pensions and politics are to the fore. If economy-minded individuals or editors hope to block the precedent-making new bill, they had better work fast.

First Blanket Measure

The important feature of the pending bill is that for the first time since the World War veterans' legislation is offered which requires no evidence of service-connected disability to establish the pension claim of widows, parents, or dependents. But another way about, a veterans' widow becomes eligible for pension, not because her husband's demise was connected with or was hastened by an injury in the war, but simply because he was a veteran. It is the first blanket bill of its sort yet to be reported out in Congress. It brings appreciably closer the long-threatened World War sequel, universal war pensions. In estimating the cost of those pensions, it should be remembered there were some 4,000,000 ex-soldiers.

Down to date World War pensions have always had some connection with war injuries. This bill severs that connection. At first the parents or dependents of men lost in action got 20-year insurance policies. Then when these ran out pensions took their place. After that, the Government, growing increasingly generous, gave aid to widows of men who were 30-per cent disabled. Then the percentage of disability was reduced to 25 per cent, to 20 per cent, then lower and lower to 10 per cent. But now the proposal is to give Government aid to parents, widows, and children of any former service man after his demise irrespective of length or hardship of service.

Parents Are Included

A widow without children would be entitled to $20 a month under the bill, but dependency must be shown; thus she could get the pension only if she showed her income was under $1,000 a year. A widow with one, or more, children could get the pension if her outside income was under $2,500. It would amount to $28 a month if there was one child, $34 a month with two children, and $4 for each additional child.

Parents are included, too. A dependent mother or father would get $20 a month, or if both parents were alive, they would get $15 each. No combination would be permitted that gave over $56 a month.

Maximum possible first-year cost estimated by the Rankin Committee for this bill would be $39,914,000 for the widows, and $8,500,000 for dependent mothers and fathers, or a total of $48,000,000. Of course, that would be only for the first year. Over the next three-quarters of a century, which is the length of time G. A. R. pensions have been paid, the total might be between $5,000,000,000 and $10,000,000,000. Once the entering wedge of "universality" is established it will almost certainly lead to old-fashioned "G. A. R. pensions" for all veterans.

The fact is, a drive for a universal pension plan for all World War veterans providing income of $60 a month for all veterans on reaching 65 is now being considered quietly. Average age of World War veterans is still in the early forties, but precedent indicates that the pressure for the proposal will steadily grow in years to come and the economic vacuum left vacant by the drying up of Civil War pensions might thus be filled. Philosophers may see the Townsend Plan taking this odd twist in years to come. Past experience certainly gives no ground for confidence that the universal pension drive will be defeated. **Richard L. Strout**

Congress Hums as Close Is Estimated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 7—Most estimates are that Congress will be out of Washington in about a month. That means that the present is the most intensive and inherently dramatic legislative period in two years. If bills fail now they must begin all over again under the next Congress, and very likely under a new administration.

This has created hectic turmoil in the legislation that now surrounds the dozen or so principal issues yet remaining to be decided. In the final rush there is always the best chance of log-rolling and the hope of minority obstructive tactics. Through the present picture run certain co-ordinating elements.

The Roosevelt Administration, with a few exceptions, is not pressing new legislation; at least legislation of the New Deal social reform type. Its purpose is to get Congress out of Washington and to save and safeguard social legislation that is already on the books.

"Experiments" to Stand

It has just scored a signal victory in blocking amendments to the Wage-Hour bill. It used Congressional confusion to thwart efforts of opponents, and willingly shunted off the acknowledged need for lesser reforms till next year, giving the law a chance for further interim trial.

In the same way Mr. Roosevelt has just vetoed the proposal to extend the system of Federal crop insurance, now in use for wheat, to cotton, as Southern representatives urged. Mr. Roosevelt's veto message made clear the general desire to let the New Deal rest for a while in a period of "normalcy." Extension of the insurance system would be to broaden an "experiment," Mr. Roosevelt said, which is "not yet on a satisfactory actuarial basis." His same words in regard to letting "experiments" alone might apply to half a dozen other prominent New Deal measures, all now under attack, which he would like to keep in status quo.

Thus, the Wagner Act is subject to a terrific anti-New Deal drive for amendments. Either by veto, or by the shortness of time, or by legislative hook or crook, New Dealers are confident that they can head off this drive, as they did that against the Wage-Hour Bill.

Confident of Control

The same thing applies to the Logan-Walter bill to subject Federal agencies to the curb of court review. New Dealers are confident they can halt the bill. They are getting help from many nonpartisan outside experts who criticize the bill as badly formulated, whatever they feel about the need of curbs on the agencies involved. Latest of these is Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School, who in the May issue of the Harvard Law Review, reprinted in the Congressional Record, makes a devastating attack on the current measure on technical grounds.

The Administration has a few bills that it wants to see passed. One of these is the relief bill, permitting the Administration leeway to spend in eight months the relief money budgeted previously for 12 months. But this, in a sense, also maintains the status quo. For the faster spending would return relief to the same tempo that it has followed in the current year. Mr. Roosevelt optimistically over-estimated recovery progress last December an dreduced relief projects proportionately; now he wants the privilege of restoring them to their current level.

Government Purchases

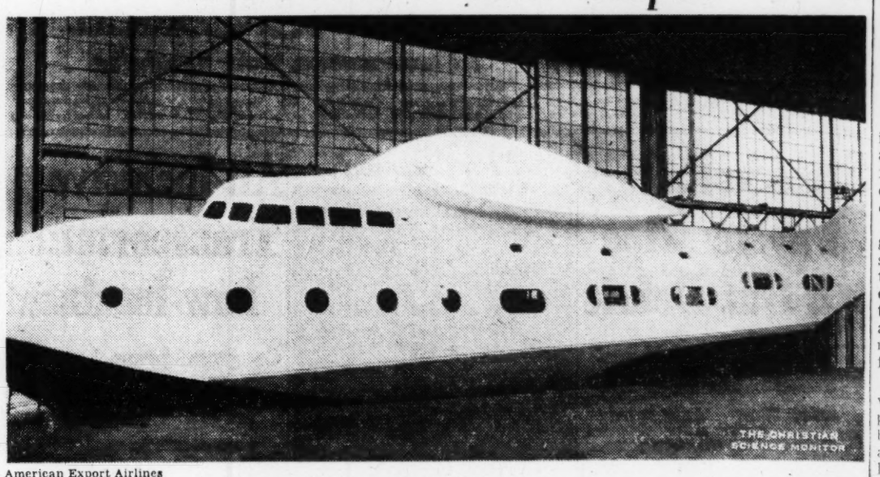
The Wheeler-Lea transportation bill is a big piece of new legislation providing unified Federal control of all transportation, save aviation, in one agency. This bill has pretty much avoided politics and partisanship so far, though it will be a feather in Senator Burton K. Wheeler's cap if it passes, and Mr. Wheeler is a presidential potentiality.

The Republicans are philosophically watching the Administration heading off changes in social legislation, with the idea of attacking these laws all the harder in the presidential campaign ahead. They are the campaign issues of next fall. They also see a chance of forcing a humiliating defeat on the President in the two reorganization bills now up, and Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, in the House has loosed the Party attack against a change in the status of the Civil Aeronautics Authority. Mr. Roosevelt has put has back into this fray, evidently irked by the inference that he is prepared to "sacrifice lives" by risking safety in the new setup. The importance of this issue, however, hardly seems in proportion to the fury it is creating, and it is in fact a side-show to the main tent.

Public Indignation

In a sense, so is the Hatch Act, though reformers are wholeheartedly behind the measure, and Mr. Roosevelt has now for a second time on his return from Hyde Park publicly supported it. Observers see the present legislative situation chiefly as showing the ignominy and clumsiness of the House legislative committee system—the same system that practically broke down and failed to function in regard to the proposed Wage-Hour amendments.

Idea Takes Gradual Shape



American Export Airlines

Flying Boat 'Mockup'

Wood and canvas model of plane which is designed for flight between New York and Rome with 16 passengers. Arrangement of seats and of fittings is determined before manufacture begins.

Fast Travel Planes for Upper Air Await Use

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

News in Aviation

Commercial air service across the United States through the upper levels of the air in slightly more than 11 hours—a time comparable to flights made by racing planes—is foreseen in the coming delivery of Boeing of a fleet of four-engined "stratoliners" to Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc. These planes may clip over four hours off the present transcontinental air schedules.

Sometime within the next 30 days, TWA will receive five of these sub-stratosphere ships from Boeing. Three of them are ready for immediate delivery and two more will be in TWA's hands by about the first of June. The ships are similar in design to the "stratoclippers" which Boeing has recently delivered to Pan American Airways for high altitude service between North and South America.

The TWA stratoliners, which are the first four-engined planes to be used in domestic American air services, will operate at altitudes of from 14,000 to 20,000 feet. They will carry 33 passengers and a crew of five, as compared with the present common domestic type planes, which carry 21 passengers and a crew of three. The Boeing craft are midway in capacity between the 21-passenger Douglases and the new 40-passenger Douglases which some of the transcontinental air carriers are going to put into operation in the near future.

Among the passenger features of the new TWA sub-stratosphere fleet are individual reclining chairs, davenport-type seats in compartments, upper and lower berths placed transversely across the cabin which is wider than a modern streamline train, dressing rooms for women and men, a galley serving full-course meals, hostess call buttons and individual ventilation.

Plane service features are cabin supercharging, bringing in air at normal pressure in the thin latitudes of the upper air, extreme controllability with one or two of the engines out of service, adequate provision against engine failure at takeoff, cruising speeds of 222 miles an hour, and a maximum range of 2,340 miles—suitable for a coast-to-coast flight—with 17 passengers and baggage.

Quebec Air Route

Application of Canadian Colonial Airways, Inc., for a route between Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec City, would, if granted by the Canadian Board of Transport, provide a three and one half hour service between New York City and the French Canadian capital. Canadian Colonial proposes to operate two round trips daily between Montreal and Quebec City.

Three Rivers, halfway between Montreal and Quebec, is the paper-making metropolis of Canada and the jumping-off place for some of Quebec's finest sport country. Quebec City, seat of the Quebec Provincial Parliament, and "Gibraltar" of the Dominion, is a direct gateway to the Maritime Provinces.

Capital Air Forum

Government and commercial aircraft displays will mark the Second National Aviation Forum to be held in Washington, D. C., on May 27, 28, and 29. Invitations to the Forum have been sent to all Latin American countries by the State Department, the National Aeronautic Association reports.

The Government Committee, headed by Robert H. Hinckley, Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, is arranging military exhibits at Bolling Field and Anacostia. Light aircraft will be displayed on the Mall at the Reflecting Pool near the Lincoln Memorial. Other manufacturers and several air lines have accepted invitations to exhibit. The Show Committee of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce has endorsed the idea. President Roosevelt has written Thomas A. Beck, a member of the NAA's Board of Directors, in approval.

Antarctic Record

An altitude record made from the chilly South Polar area to the even chillier sub-stratosphere is reported to the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. Flying the Beechcraft U. S. Antarctic Expedition plane, Sgt. T. A. Petras, and Clyde Griffith, observer, made a climb of 21,050 feet into the Antarctic night. They sought this height for the purpose of measuring cosmic ray radiations.

War Due to Set Course For Dominion Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 7—The setback in Norway and the uncertainty about Italy's intentions will, it is felt, add a new note to the session of the Canadian Parliament which opens May 16.

Bringing home more clearly the gravity of the situation, and presenting the picture of a long and taxing struggle, they will have the effect, it is believed, of diverting the course of parliamentary debate and of the legislative program still more from domestic issues and focussing them upon the war.

Parliamentarians will be divested of the last shreds of complacency, additional emphasis will be put behind expansion in the air and other arms, and there will be less cavilling over budget demands on the purses of the people. That is the general feeling here as the session draws near.

It is not expected that there will be effective opposition to the Government's program. The newly acquired mandate and the composition of Parliament make this unlikely.

There undoubtedly will be a good deal of debate on unemployment insurance and the St. Lawrence waterway if these come before Parliament this session, with criticism of the former solely on the question of economy in wartime and of the latter on this and other scores.

Some Protest Likely

If, through drastic measures of economy some services deemed essential are laid over for the term of the war, there may be opposition. For example, if the National Forestry program, which resembles the Civilian Conservation Corps in the United States, and which had an enrollment of 4,663 in 27 Dominion camps last summer, is postponed, protests are certain to be raised.

There is still uncertainty on the full effect of war activities on unemployment, and until available manpower is absorbed into industry or the Army, relief measures will have to continue in some degree.

There will be further demands for social reforms but the voice of advocates of advanced legislation will not be heard very distinctly in the face of the mounting costs of war.

To the extent to which it can be reviewed in Parliament, the report of Norman Rogers, Minister of National Defense, who has been consulting political and military leaders in Britain and France, will hold a prime place in the early days of the session. Much time, undoubtedly will be given to the discussion of trade difficulties under war conditions, and steps to be taken to meet these difficulties.

The paradoxical situation has arisen that the war, participation in which is opposed alone by the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation Party, is, temporarily at least, bringing about some measures which that party advocates. The Liberal Party now in power has no liking for the socialistic doctrine. Its policy is the fullest freedom and least restraint by tariff and other measures in trade. But the war has been forcing the State into business.

To stabilize prices, to aid industry injured by closing of markets or curtailment of purchases by others, to insure adequate supplies of certain commodities not only for military but civilian consumption as well, Government economic boards have had to pass stringent trade regulations and also to buy a number of commodities. Sugar and wool from abroad and wheat, canned lobster, apples, bacon, potato and fiber flax seed in this country have felt the regulatory hand of the Government.

In the case of wool and sugar, the Government entered the picture not only because of the need of wool for uniforms but because the British Government has control of all exports of these articles from British Dominions and colonies. During the war and at periods later, the Government, through the Wheat Board, has taken a hand in the wheat business. It will be learned in this session what change, if any, will be made in the method of handling the wheat trade during this war.

British restriction on imports of certain commodities, which may not be considered exactly luxuries but which have to give way to commodities more exactly classified as necessities, has led to a sharp curtailment of the sale of apples. The Dominion Government has arranged to purchase about 2,000,000 barrels, to be processed and sold in Dominion markets. The British lightened the restriction by agreeing to buy 50 per cent of the average amount purchased in the last two years.

A surplus production of bacon was bought by the Canadian Government for the British Supply Ministry. Among luxuries excluded from Britain is canned lobster and here the Canadian Government stepped in to buy about 55,000 cases which in normal times would have been shipped to the British market. The Government also has bought fiber flax seed and potato seed. These have all been war measures, but they have been carried out with the full co-operation of producers. If they work out satisfactorily to these producers, it is likely that some attempt will be made to retain them in some measure after the war. The C. C. F. party is not likely to oppose the incursion of the Government into business.

Parties to Left

From the two other parties to the left of the speaker, the Conservatives who form the main opposition group and the New Deal Democracy Party, there is little likelihood of serious opposition to the legislative program. Both Parties are pledged to support the war effort. Where they consider it defective they are sure to protest, but they are handicapped.

Dr. R. J. Manion, leader of the Conservatives, is without a seat and while he is likely to remain leader of his Party and will probably contest Carleton County riding later on, he can take no active part in the proceedings of this session. The leader of the New Democracy Party is without a seat.

Cry for See-America Tours Growing Louder

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Most American vacationists are going to play in their own backyards this summer. With President Roosevelt proclaiming 1940 as "See America Year" throngs of United States citizens will swarm over this vast terrain as never before. Thousands of them will visit America's National Parks.

Now all United States citizens hold a part share in one and all of America's National Parks. And the attitude of Uncle Sam is that it is about time that his nieces and nephews took a look at their real estate holdings, whether they travel to the far west; to the east; or north or south.

This year the National Park Service anticipates an unusual amount of visitors and work is going forward to make these parks ready for the visiting hordes. Improved and enlarged facilities will be available throughout the entire park chain. Also two new parks will be open for the first time as National Parks. They are Kings Canyon in California and Isle Royale in Lake Superior, Mich.

Rates have been reduced in the majority of the Parks, particularly in minimum priced cabin accommodations. Also attention is being paid this year to the rates for miscellaneous items in order that park visitors will find more and more the customary city prices rather than higher resort prices so often charged in short-season recreational areas.

* * *

There will be many special tours to the leading National Parks this summer. Of particular interest in this type of vacation are the Banner Tours to Yellowstone Park conducted by the American Express Company. These tours are 10-day all-expense vacation trips. They will leave by special train every week end for the entire summer season. The trips include the grand tour of Yellowstone Park, including a stay at Old Faithful Inn, the Basin and numerous other interesting sights. One day is spent at Salt Lake City. Also a stay will be made at the Antler's Hotel in Colorado Springs with a visit to the Denver Mountain Parks.

* * *

Sun Valley, which had a most successful winter season, expects the summer vacation season to be just as successful. Primarily developed as a winter sports area by the Union Pacific Railroad this region proved last year to be an ideal place for summer vacationists. The surrounding mountains, used for skiers in the winter, found hundreds of vacationists either riding or walking over their verdant slopes. Union Pacific will operate tours to Sun Valley this summer for persons either wishing to make a long stay or for those en route to other sections of the country. For a matter of record Sun Valley experienced a 25 per cent increase in visitors last winter compared with a year ago.

* * *

Nature presents to the traveling public queer and interesting sights. One of the many unique attractions is the famous tidal bore at Windsor, Nova Scotia. Windsor has a phenomenal harbor which at flood tide can accommodate ocean vessels and at low tide contains virtually no water. After hours of beach emptiness, the water comes rushing back as a "bore" or sheet or racing, turbulent yellow foam, the tidal rise frequently reaching a height of 50 feet.

* * *

When the annual announcement of the opening of the New Ocean House at Swampscott comes to our desk from Clement Kennedy then we know that the New England summer season is under way. The New Ocean House will open for the season next Saturday, May 11. Mr. Kennedy says that advance reservations exceed last year's figures at the corresponding time. Every recreational feature is available at the New Ocean House. Located 12 miles from Boston, it offers an unusual opportunity for guests to enjoy the advantages of seaside and country surroundings.

* * *

One hundred years of continuous steamship service between Baltimore and Norfolk, Va., will be celebrated by the Old Bay Line on May 23. The Baltimore Steam Packet Company, familiarly called the Old Bay Line, is considered the oldest steamship line in the United States. Founded in 1840, its history is one of romance and epoch-making events. The ships used by the company today are modern in every respect. They have ship-to-shore telephone service, radio, radio direction finder, and other up-to-date navigation equipment. The Old Bay Line is offering special all-expense week-end tours to Williamsburg.

Crater Lake

One of the scenic spots of Crater Lake National Park in Oregon

Hinckley in Line As Commerce Aide

HYDE PARK, N. Y., May 7 (AP)—An unusual presidential announcement that the post of Assistant Secretary of Commerce probably would go to Robert H. Hinckley appeared May 4 to be designed to woo additional support in Congress for the controversial proposal to shift the Civil Aeronautics Authority into the framework of the Commerce Department.

Mr. Hinckley is chairman of the CAA and as Assistant Commerce Secretary would be in a position to support the continuation of present policies of the agency should the transfer go through.

President Roosevelt has sought repeatedly to calm some of the furor which has arisen over his fourth Government reorganization plan largely because of its treatment of the CAA. He had made a point that the Authority, in the Commerce Department, still would function with all the freedom of an entirely independent governmental agency.

Congressional foes of the reorganization plan have argued that the CAA would be subservient to the Secretary of Commerce and have objected to the Authority's taking over duties of the Air Safety Board.

St. Lawrence University's President Seelye Resigns

CANTON, N. Y. (AP) — Dr. Laurens Hickok Seelye resigned May 4 as President of St. Lawrence University—five years to the day after his election to the position—and Millard Henry Jencks, Chairman of the school's Board of Trustees, was designated Acting President.

Dr. Seelye could not be reached for comment on reasons for his resignation or on his future plans, but his action came as an aftermath to a year of strained relations between him and the American Federation of Teachers Local which claims 40 members among 64 on the factuity. A tenure plan submitted by the union last fall was rejected by the board.

Dewey Gains 24 Delegates; California Democrats Vote

By the Associated Press

Twenty-four Republican convention delegates from Maryland and Idaho were enrolled under Thomas E. Dewey's banner today, while California Democrats were registering their third-term views in a complicated primary election.

Dewey delegates led an uninstructed slate by more than seven to one in Maryland's Republican primary yesterday. At the same time the Idaho Republican convention broke tradition and voted 133 to 68 to instruct its eight delegates to support the New York District Attorney.

Maryland Democrats, with no Presidential aspirant running on their preferential ballot, renominated Senator George Radcliffe, one-time business associate of President Roosevelt, by nearly a two-to-one margin over National Committeeman Howard Bruce.

California States

In the California Democratic primary, four delegate slates were entered. One was pledged to President Roosevelt and one to Vice-President Garner. Two others, one of which was led by "ham and eggs" pension forces, were uninstructed. One uninstructed slate was on the Republican ballot.

Besides the California voting, there were primaries today in four other states, as follows:

Alabama: Democrats were choosing 22 national convention delegates from men pledged to the favorite son candidacy of Speaker William B. Bankhead. Mr. Bankhead was unopposed for renomination to the House, but five colleagues had opposition.

Florida: More than half the 88 candidates for 14 national convention votes announced support of athird term; Senator Charles Andrews was opposed for Democratic renomination by five candidates, including Gov. Fred P. Cone.

Indiana Representatives

Indiana: Both major parties were choosing nominees for 12 House seats, along with State convention delegates. Townsend pension forces were trying to defeat Representatives Charles A. Halleck and George W. Gillie, Republicans.

South Dakota: Republican and Democratic national delegations of eight members each were uninstructed. Congressional candidates in each party had no opposition, but there were gubernatorial contests.

While selection of convention delegates continued, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, suggested in Washington that Democratic leaders take a cue from the Republicans and meet in advance of the national convention July 15 to draft "fundamental principles" for a party platform.

The Republican platform committee will gather in Philadelphia a week before that party's June 24 convention to begin work on its declaration of policy.

Government Seen Owning Iowa Land

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 6 (AP)—Frank E. Gannett of Rochester, N. Y., speaking here, declared the Federal Government "will own every farm in Iowa—if New Dealism isn't stopped." In an address prepared for a Republican banquet, he said:

"The New Deal commissars offer low interest, long amortization and release from personal responsibility as a bait for acceptance of socialized credit. That is a long step toward nationalization of farm ownership. Farm income, due to low prices, remains $4,000,000,000 a year below the predepression normal." Commenting on the Civil Aeronautics Authority issue, he said:

"The President recently ordered the regulation of commercial aviation transferred from an independent bureau to the Commerce Department. This can be stopped only by public protest to the Senate, which must disapprove the order or it will become effective next month. It would put aviation again in the hands of politicians."

Oregon University Women Favor Journalism as Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—Journalism is a good vocation for women, it is enthusiastically declared by 77 per cent of the 117 women questioned recently in a survey conducted by the University of Oregon.

The poll was made by Edith Oglesby, Eugene, under the direction of James L. C. Ford, assistant journalism professor, and women questioned were those who graduated from the university in journalism between 1916 and 1939.

Thirteen said "No," on the basis that the work was too hard for too little pay, and that men were given the best positions.

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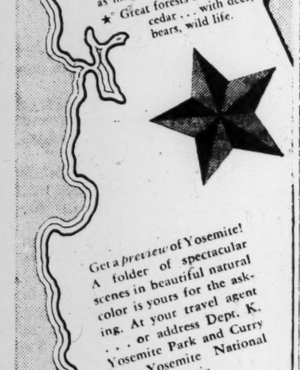

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U. S. Anti-Trust Campaign Expanded by Oil Decision

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 7 — The immediate effect of the sweeping victory for the Government in the Supreme Court's 5-to-2 Madison Oil case yesterday is to open the way for wholesale extensions of Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold's wholesale trust-busting campaign.

So far-reaching was the court's opinion that it declared:

"Any combination which tampers with price structures is engaged in unlawful activity."

The far-reaching effect is to broaden and deepen the possibilities of Federal control over the changing American corporate and economic structure, under the aegis of the 50-year-old Sherman Act at a time when the national economic order is in a state of flux. So far as the reconstituted Roosevelt Supreme Court goes, upheld by such a pre-New Deal judge as Mr. Justice Stone, it has given a "go" signal to executive efforts to prevent price combinations, and there is every indication that the Administration is prepared to take full advantage of the opportunity.

Three Acts in Drama

A final, specific development of the decision is apt to be the enactment of the climax of the three-act anti-trust oil drama, the first two parts of which have now been completed.

Act 1 came on March 25 when the Supreme Court, in the Ethyl oil case decision upheld the Administration in its fight to end a basic patent monopoly alleged to increase ultimate prices.

Yesterday, in Act 2, the High Court dealt with oil again, and affirmed the anti-trust conviction in the Federal District Court at Madison, Wis., of 12 major oil companies and five officers, in a case started December, 1936. In doing so it laid down the rule that a combination that has the purpose and power of fixing prices is illegal under the Sherman Act even though the price control is designed to improve conditions within an industry.

The curtain for Act 3 of the oil drama will go up soon, it is reported here, in a new case to divorce the business of oil production and refining from that of marketing and transportation. The Justice Department, under present plans, will move to prevent companies marketing refined petroleum from engaging either in production, refining or transportation. If started, this will be the biggest anti-trust case in history.

Detailed Study of Act

The Court yesterday in a 67-page decision, reviewed the Sherman Act and presented a careful, highly detailed study which provides a new point of departure for the Roosevelt Administration's reinvigorated "trust-busting" campaign.

Actually, this campaign is not to "bust" trusts in the old Theodore Roosevelt sense of the word, for mere bigness is no longer the criterion for governmental attack. Administration spokesmen claim to be following recent economic theory in attributing to high prices much of the responsibility for slowing down the recovery process and throwing millions of men out of work. Whether this theory is correct or not, the Supreme Court has given the campaign a green light, by broadening the range of Federal regulation within the old Sherman Act.

The formula now laid down by the Court is extremely broad.

"Under the Sherman Act," said Mr. Justice Douglas, who delivered the opinion yesterday, "any combination formed for the purpose and with the effect of raising, depressing, fixing, pegging or stabilizing the price of a commodity in interstate or foreign commerce is illegal per se."

Two Justices Dissent

Put against this is the interpretation written in the dissent by Mr. Justice Roberts and subscribed to by Mr. Justice McReynolds. He asserted:

"No case decided by this Court has held a combination illegal solely because its purpose or effect was to raise prices. The criterion of legality has always been the purpose or effect of the combination unduly to restrain commerce."

Two Justices took no part in the decision. The Chief Justice abstained for personal reasons which were not explained but might have been due to some interest of his son, a New York lawyer, in the case. Mr. Justice Murphy abstained because the case was handled in the Justice Department when he was Attorney General. This left a line-up of four Roosevelt appointees plus Mr. Justice Stone, for the new interpretation, against two pre-Roosevelt members opposed to it. If the two absentees had taken part they could not have changed the verdict.

Something like a fourth or more of the long decision explained the history and facts of the case and another fourth dealt with allegedly prejudicial and technical matters concerning handling of the case in the lower courts which did not raise Constitutional issues. The opinion yesterday reversed a decision of the Seventh Circuit Court, which had upheld a defense appeal from the lower District Court at Madison, Wis.

Lower Court 'Intemperate'

The Supreme Court agreed that language of the Administration counsel in summing up the case in the lower court had been at one point "undignified and intemperate" but it did not agree with Mr. Justice Roberts that the fault was so serious as to require a new trial.

"I think the only remedy is to set aside a verdict ensuing upon such misconduct," read the Roberts' dissent on this point.

The indictments against the defendant oil companies were issued Dec. 1936, including 27 corporations and 56 individuals. Since then one group has been dismissed and 8 corporations and 15 individuals who were found guilty were granted new trials, which have been held up awaiting disposition of the present case.

Involved in the present case were Socony-Vacuum; Wadhams; Empire; Continental; Pure; Shell; Sinclair; Mid Continent; Phillips; Skelly; Globe of Oklahoma and Globe of Illinois. The oil companies were charged with combining to remove what was known as "distress" gasoline from the market.

The defendants argued that what they were doing was originally countenanced by National Recovery Administration officials in Washington, but the Supreme Court pointed out that NRA had already come to an end when the combination was formed, and that in any event, the government had no power to countenance an infringement of the law.

Highlights of the far-reaching opinion:

"Thus, for over forty years this Court has consistently and without deviation adhered to the principle that price-fixing agreements are unlawful per se under the Sherman Act and that no showing of so-called competitive abuses or evils which those agreements were designed to eliminate or alleviate may be interposed as a defense."

"There was abundant evidence that the combination had the purpose to raise prices."

"The fact that sales on the spot markets were still governed by some competition is of no consequence."

"The elimination of so-called competitive evils is no legal justification for such buying programs. The elimination of such conditions was sought primarily for its effect on the price structures. Fairer competitive prices, it is claimed, resulted when distress gasoline was removed from the market. But such defense is typical of the protestations usually made in price-fixing cases.

'So-Called' Abuses

"Ruinous competition, financial disasters, evils of price-cutting and the like appear throughout our history as ostensible justifications for price-fixing. If the so-called competitive abuses were to be appraised here, the reasonableness of prices would necessarily become an issue in every price-fixing case. In that event, the Sherman Act would soon be emasculated, its philosophy would be supplanted by one which is wholly alien to a system of free competition. It would not be the charter of freedom which its framers intended.

"The reasonableness of prices has no constancy due to the dynamic quality of the business facts underlining price structures. Those who fixed reasonable prices would perpetuate unreasonable prices tomorrow since those prices would not be subject to continual administrative supervision and readjustment in light of changed conditions. Those who control the prices would control or effectively dominate the market. And those who were in that strategic position would have it in their power to destroy or drastically impair the competitive system. But the thrust of the rule is deeper and reaches more than monopoly power. Any combination which tampers with price structures is engaged in unlawful activity."

The decision imposes fines of $5,000 for each of the 12 corporations and $1,000 each for individuals. As a result of the decision 15 additional individuals and three other corporations will now be brought to trial. These costs are small compared to the millions of dollars spent in preparing the case, or in the importance of the precedent now set. Four months alone, requiring the personal presence of large oil company executives, were consumed in the first Madison trial before Federal Judge Patrick T. Stone.

Judge Stone dismissed charges against one corporation and 10 individuals, much to the disappointment of the Government, which tried unsuccessfully last year to persuade the Supreme Court to upset the action. The Court upheld the jurist, 4 to 4, without giving details of its division.

Symbol of Peace in America's Capital

Wide World

Doves and a Little Child Make Friends at White House

The peace and quiet of this everyday scene in front of the Executive Mansion in Washington, D. C., is impressive in its sharp contrast to the "sound and fury" in many other capitals.

Methodists Urge Credits to Invaded Lands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 7 —United Methodism's first General Conference came to an end yesterday after 13 days of law-making and policy-forming for the religious government of the 8,000,000 people who make up the membership of the new denomination. Delegates from 48 States and 28 foreign countries are leaving here to put the new legislation and program of the Methodist Church into operation in the 150 Annual Conferences into which the administration is divided.

Since Methodism's international organization includes work in most of the warring countries, the Conference, in one of its last acts, passed a report calling upon the Government of the United States "to extend such generous credits to such invaded nations as may be deemed possible, the same to be used for civilian relief and for physical and economic rehabilitation."

In discussing the report, a sharp debate occurred over efforts on the part of a missionary from Kanhsien, Kiangsi, China, the Rev. William R. Johnson, to alter the portion dealing with the extension of the moral embargo on the shipment of war-making material by striking out the word "moral."

Moral Embargo Sought

Mr. Johnson appealed for the registration of all war materials shipped out of the United States. He said that the present so-called "moral embargo" had been only 5 per cent effective in reducing the shipment of materials of aid to Japan in its attack upon China.

The Rev. Dr. Nolan B. Harmon, of Roanoke, Va., referring to respects the general conference had paid in its ceremonious reception of a message from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Madame Chiang, said "the Generalissimo would rather have you stop one bullet than pay him your honors here."

Fearing complications which might be as disastrous to China as others and enlarge the theater of war, the Conference refused to ask for any but "a moral embargo," but asked for its extension "to include scrap iron, cotton, crude oil, and all other war-making materials, as well as machines to manufacture the same."

"No one knows that an embargo would cause Japan to desist," said the Rev. Dr. Ernest F. Tittle, of Evanston, Ill., in championing the report. "It is conceivable that an embargo would drive Japan to an alliance with Russia. It might lead to reprisals. The Japanese might drive out of occupied China all those Americans who are furnishing so much help. Japan might take the Dutch East Indies or declare officially her war against China and institute a blockade."

Dr. Tittle countered the missionary's belittling of the effect of the present moral embargo by saying that in the matter of airplanes, parts and accessories, it has been successful. He asserted that he had reason to believe that very soon a moral embargo on airplane gasoline would become effective.

Territorial Integrity

The resolution further called upon the Government at Washington to "insist by every possible diplomatic means upon the maintenance of the territorial integrity of the invaded nations."

The Methodist Peace Commission was ordered in an accompanying resolution, because of the anticipation of a period of crises, "due to swift and speedy world events, colored by news reports," to pursue a permanent policy of education by pamphlet, leadership training, and public mass meetings on public and world affairs.

"This policy," reads the report, "should be fact-finding and informing to prepare the church for action in any emergency. Peace commissions were ordered to be created in every church, district and conference "to the end that peace may be made a major objective of the church." "Ways and means must be devised to keep the will to peace, intelligent, vocal and determined," the report stated.

See Situation "Steadily"

What the Conference regarded as the "fallacy" that the United States must get into the war if it is to serve in establishing the new peace basis, the report met by a quotation from the episcopal address, "We can best serve by staying out. The mood of either victor or vanquished in war cannot aid peace. Only those who have escaped the blood lust of actual fighting can see a world situation steadily and see it whole."

An appeal, also advanced in the interest of international understanding, was made for the elimination of discrimination in national immigration laws on account of race, color or creed. The Conference desired the placing of Orientals on the same quota basis as now governs immigration from European countries.

The practice of compulsory block booking in the motion picture industry was condemned, in another report which the conference adopted in its closing session, as "detrimental to the local exhibitor and the public welfare."

Fixing of Easter

A report recommending the stabilization of Easter, which passed by a three to one vote in the Committee on Temporal Economy, was received by the Conference with some levity, due to analogies drawn to Administration policy with respect to Thanksgiving. Judge Nathan Newby, of Los Angeles, Chairman, who presented the report, said, "We would like to see the churches of the world unite to set the second Sunday in April as a fixed date rather than to depend upon the vagaries of the moon."

Authorization for Methodist participation in an inter-church national Christian mission was given. This involves a united evangelistic enterprise centering in 22 cities and areas. It is sponsored by the Federal Council of Churches' Department of Evangelism, the Foreign Missions Conference and the International Council of Religious Education. A feature will be the simultaneous observance of the sacrament of Holy Communion on a world-wide scale on October 6, 1940, to deepen the conscionsness of Christian unity.

Postum
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Pulitzer Literary Prizes Go To Authors Favored by Public

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 7—The scroll of Pulitzer Prize winners today had new names added to it, upon announcement of awards for distinguished literary and journalistic work by the Trustees of Columbia University, on the recommendation of the Advisory Board of the Graduate School of Journalism. In all save one case the awards were the first made to the recipients. Those honored are the following:

William Saroyan, for his play, "Time of Your Life."

Ray Stannard Baker, for Volumes VII and VIII of his Biography of Woodrow Wilson.

Carl Sandburg for his history, "Abraham Lincoln: The War Years."

Mark Van Doren, for his "Collected Poems."

John Steinbeck for his novel, "The Grapes of Wrath."

Journalistic awards went to the Waterbury (Conn.) Republican and American for its exposure of graft in the City Administration that resulted in the trial and conviction of several City officials.

To S. Burton Heath, of the New York World-Telegram, for his series of articles on Judge Martin T. Manton, of the Federal Court, that were followed by Judge Manton's resignation, his indictment and conviction for accepting financial favors from companies whose affairs were up before him for judicial decision.

To Otto D. Tolischus, staff correspondent of the New York Times, for his articles from Berlin, explaining the economic and ideological background of war-engaged Germany.

To Bart Howard, of the St. Louis (Mo.) Post-Dispatch, for distinguished editorial writing.

To Edward Duffy, of the Baltimore (Md.) Sun, for his cartoon, entitled "The Outstretched Hand," depicting Hitler standing amid smoking ruins about a group of smaller figures bearing the inscription "Minorities."

Honorable mention for foreign correspondence was given Lloyd Lehrbas of the Associated Press, who reported the first German bombing attack on Warsaw last September, and to the San Francisco (Calif.) Chronicle for public service in "settling the waterfront and warehouse strike" in that City last year.

Mr. Duffy, winner of the award for the best cartoon, was the only previous recipient of a Pulitzer Prize.

The literary awards are worth $1,000 each.

Three annual traveling scholarships provided by the Pulitzer Prize Fund went to David D. Newsom, of Richmond, Calif.; Ross P. Schlabach Jr., of Newport News, Va.; and Miss Nona P. Baldwin, of Montclair, N. J. The scholarships are worth $1,500 each and are intended to give the recipients a year's foreign travel.

Alternates chosen for the scholarship awards are Miss Ann C. Hicks, of Boston, Mass; Miss Ann Boyer, of Palo Alto, Calif., and Peter B. Greenough, of Brookline, Mass.

Two scholarships in music and art, also worth $1,500 each, were awarded. The music grant went to Paul Norrall, of Moylan, Pa., and the art scholarship to Albert Wasserman, of New York City.

The awards were received with general satisfaction in literary and journalistic quarters here, whereas previously there has been disagreement over many of the awards made by the Columbia University Trustees in connection with the Pulitzer grants and especially those for the best play. This year, however, the award to Mr. Saroyan is in line with that of the Critics' Circle, organization of newspaper and magazine critics, who also had picked it as the best play of the season.

"Time of Your Life" had a run of 165 performances and closed on April 6. It was produced by the Theater Guild and Eddie Dowling, and it is to be revived next fall.

New Mexico Men Protest Forced Change From WPA

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (AP)—Dropping of approximately 100 men from the WPA rolls in order that men might be furnished sheep companies during lambing season was protested by a group of the workers today.

WPA Zone Engineer Harold Mundell confirmed the dismissals, but said the men could return to work as soon as their private employment ended.

NLB-Bridges Link Disclosed

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—A Dies Committee witness related yesterday that Edwin S. Smith of the Labor Board and Harry Bridges, west coast Congress of Industrial Organizations leader, held a nocturnal conference over an election of officers for an eastern seamen's union of the American Federation of Labor which later joined the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Peter J. Innes, Jr., an engine-room oiler from Bridgeport, Conn., who said he had been "dumped" from office in the National Maritime Union (C. I. O.), testified that the conference took place privately at "one or two o'clock in the morning on Dec. 18, 1936," at Baltimore, and quoted Mr. Bridges as saying afterwards:

"I think we have arranged for the elections on the Atlantic coast."

The elections, Mr. Innes explained, were to choose officers for the International Seamen's Union, Atlantic and Gulf districts. They were to be conducted within the constitutional framework of the A. F. or L., he added, but using the machinery of the Labor Board. In May, 1937, Mr. Innes said, the officers of the International Seamen's Union formed the National Maritime Union and took over the former union's membership.

Mr. Innes testified also that Mr. Bridges had boasted he could get "about what he wanted" from the Labor Board and the Labor Department's conciliation service.

The diminutive witness had brought a suitcase full of correspondence to the hearing and delved into it often in an effort to show that he had worked closely at one time with Mr. Bridges, leader of the International Longshoremen's Union on the west coast; Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union on the east coast, and Mervyn Rathborne, President of the American Communications Association (C. I. O.).

All three, he declared, were Communists.

Play and Book Reviews Recalled

Pulitzer prize winners in the drama and literature were reviewed by The Christian Science Monitor with these typical comments:

On Dec. 23, 1939, the Monitor said of Carl Sandburg's "Lincoln: the War Years": "Sandburg shows himself to be a capable historian, but it is as the Lincoln biographer that he reveals mastery of a high order. It is difficult to refrain from applying the superlative to this monumental work, which would require a whole page of space for anything near adequate presentation. 'The War Years' is something in which every American can take pride; for there you find incidents, stories, dramatic glimpses, hundreds and thousands of them, in this majestically sweeping and impelling narrative of a nation divided and warring, and of a very patient, forgiving, but persistent and sad-faced man plowing around obstacles and steadfastly trying to restore the country into wholesome unity."

On May 6, 1939, the Monitor said of John Steinbeck's "Grapes of Wrath": "This is an epic account of the migration of sharecroppers from the Dust Bowl to the mirage of a free and happy life in California. The canvas is as big as half a continent. The rhythm is that of American life. The characters are living people, presented without apology as they appear to the author. The language no doubt is that of the people portrayed, but its blasphemousness and indecency may obscure the real value of the novel for some readers."

On Feb. 7, 1939, the Monitor said of Ray Stannard Baker's "Woodrow Wilson, Life and Letters": "The result of Mr. Baker's work will surprise many a reader who may at first regret the absence of his able interpretations. person best equipped in the War President's opinion to translate his personal papers to an unsentimental generation.) Chronologically treated, the confusion of the war years seems to become more orderly than it might be had Mr. Baker attempted to compartmentalize it into controversial theses. Moreover, the very suspense engendered by leaving a problem unfinished for pages at a time while others interpose themselves, gives the book a dramatic quality which captures the feeling of the times it treats."

On Oct. 10, 1939, the Monitor said of William Saroyan's "The Time of Your Life": " . . . the play—is confusing. The principal setting for its five scenes is a waterfront basement saloon in San Francisco. Some of the events that are set forth and some of the talk that is heard have the sordidness that might be found in such a place. But there are also imaginative passages. Characters come in and depart, episodes occur, with the illogical sequence of a dream, and occasionally the shock of a nightmare."

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Standard protection
Of course you'd want to reverse an unsound insurance buying habit—one which affected the soundness of your protection.

Our first discussion with you, last week, had to do with the problem of enabling two fine institutions—"the Monitor" and "Hartford Fire" to co-operate to mutual advantage.

We told you, you will remember, that readers of most publications do not hunt up the agent of a company which advertises, and insist on a policy in that company. We are confident that Monitor readers will prove an exception to this.

Now may we deal with an unsound buying habit. If you have this habit, you can reverse it, very much to your advantage. The situation is this:

To assure permanent ownership of your business or home you need several forms of insurance protection. Probably you use your own judgment regarding the kinds of insurance you buy. If you are like most people you get them from several insurance agents—you "buy a policy" from each, perhaps.

Considered from any viewpoint this method of buying protection is unsound. Insurance has some technicalities neither known nor understood by the layman. If you just "buy policies" you are likely to be unsafely insured—and if you buy them from several agents none has either the opportunity or incentive to analyze your entire problem to determine what kinds of insurance you need and in what amounts.

Obviously, there may be one or more loopholes for serious loss unless first of all an experienced insurance man ferrets out your loss possibilities and then plans insurance to block every serious loss. That is, basically, what we call the NEW way of buying insurance.

If you have in the past "just bought policies" with no definite plan back of your buying, we suggest that you ask your local Hartford Agent for his experienced advice on what your individual property ownership requires in the way of insurance protection—your needs differ from those of your neighbor.

There is no obligation involved—you can accept or reject his recommendations. But do at least get his experienced counsel—it may save you hundreds, perhaps thousands of dollars. Western Union will give you his name.

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Nazis Send Aid to Narvik Allies Land Fresh Troops

BERLIN, May 7 (AP)—A German overland expedition driving northward through Norway was reported at the outskirts of Mo, the halfway point along its 300-mile route from Namsos to Narvik.

The "pacification" of Central and South Norway can be regarded as concluded, DNB (official German news agency) announced today.

The Agency said that the Germans had taken over many Norwegian coastal batteries and that a search of the coastal regions had revealed much useful war material which was being converted to German use.

The agency said seven large and 10 small Norwegian vessels had joined the German coastal patrol yesterday.

The drive had the triple objective of:

1. Relieving the German garrison in the Arctic ore port of Narvik from attacking British, French, and Norwegian forces.

2. Mopping up, en route, the Allied detachments which, left behind in last week's embarkation at Namsos, also are believed to be trying to reach Narvik.

3. Establishing a powerful air base at Bodoe, only 110 miles airline from Narvik.

From Bodoe the bombers would be able to make round trips to Narvik in an hour, to attack the British and French positions and harass the Allied sea forces which now are attempting to crowd the Germans out of this vital terminus of the rail line running east to the rich Swedish ore mines.

German troops already were reported to be within half a dozen miles of Mo, on the rail line coming up from Central and Southern Norway and of the improved highway.

In Stockholm it was reported the Nazis had landed parachute troops at Mo.

Ahead of the advancing German forces, scouting planes reported they have located the French and British units which are moving north in the same direction and early contract between the two was expected.

But the more optimistic military observers in Berlin feel it may not be necessary for the German columns to attempt the 100 miles or more between Bodoe and Narvik if establishment of the air base at Bodoe makes it possible for the bombers to render full-time assistance to the Narvik garrison.

Should the land advance have to be extended beyond Bodoe, or the railhead of Fauske, the German troops must push their way through a roadless, railwayless northern wilderness that is broken by craggy canyons and fjords reaching across this bottle-neck portion of Norway almost to the Swedish border.

In addition to the strategic value, the region around Mo and Bodoe is the center of heavy timberland with many lumber mills. From the harbor at Mo, a 13-mile railway line leads inland to iron mines belonging to a British company.

Around Narvik itself, meanwhile, the Allies were reported to be pouring in a constant stream of reinforcements. No German warships remain here, the Germans here being under Allied siege.

French Alpine Chasseurs already have been landed at Tyss Fjord, south of the ore port, and other British and French forces have been moving in to lines north of the town via Harstadt and Tromsoe.

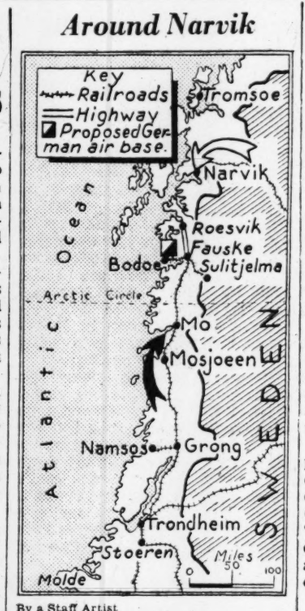
It is also known to the German Army that the British recently brought heavy guns there to bolster their positions, and it is reported here that, with Norwegian troops having joined the British and French, the joint Allied supremacy now is considerable.

But the Germans hope to neutralize all of this numerical supremacy through the operations of the bombers.

The Salzburg mountaineers who are entrenched in Narvik are said to be among Germany's best Alpine contingents, while the French also have sent in their best.

In the remainder of Norway, it is said, Germany has lesser troops, mostly men with little or no experience.

Around Narvik



By a Staff Artist

Scene of Maneuvers

Black arrows show point reported reached by German force pushing north to Narvik to relieve force besieged by Allied troops, shown by white arrow.

Germans Sacrificed Warships To Take Norwegian Ports

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, May 7 — Completion of the main phases of the campaign in Norway through Allied withdrawal from the southern and central sections of the country brings with it answers to vital questions as to why the Germans succeeded and the Allies failed in their respective goals.

In Norway the Germans employed entirely new methods of aerial attack. Economizing on their motor fuel and planes they demonstrated that a few skilled pilots can be as effective as large squadrons.

Eyewitnesses from Dombas, Namsos, Formofos and other points which the Germans bombed, assert that they never saw more than five planes taking part in one air raid.

More often the Germans came in threes, and unlike the Russians in Finland, whose huge squadrons of 30 or 40 planes dropped bombs indiscriminately over wide areas, the Germans concentrated their operations against specific sectors, systematically demolishing everything and making almost every bomb count.

Light-Weight Weapons Used

In the end the result was far more thorough at a much lower cost.

Military experts agreed that part of the success of the Germans in Norway was due to the fact that they used light-weight weapons especially adapted to rough country. Among these was an easily-transported machine gun, designated in the German Army as Machine Gun No. 34. It is air cooled and may be fired by one man from a bipod stand, or by two men from a tripod. One is allotted to each squad of infantrymen.

It is believed to weigh even less than the American Army's 22-pound Browning light machine gun, which dates from the World War, and fires at a faster rate.

Another reason for the Germans' success was that they were willing to discount their losses ahead of time. Thus they sacrificed a large part of their fleet at the outset of operations in order to gain crucial objectives which gave their land and air forces a marked advantage over the Allies.

The Allies seemed slow to coordinate the activities of their three arms of the service—the Navy, Air Force and Army.

Allies Lacked Bases

Allied fighter planes were unable to defend the troopships and landing operations from enemy aircraft adequately for lack of Norwegian bases.

Moreover it is generally admitted that prompt Allied action on the first and second days of the war, before the Germans had any considerable forces in Norway or had consolidated their positions, might have changed the course of events.

Yet, except for raids on Stavanger, April 10, the second day, there was little Allied action over Norway during the first week of the war.

Germans Well Entrenched

It was only in the second week, when the Germans were already well entrenched, that the Allies began their air raids on Fornebo, the main Oslo airport. While they did considerable damage, both here and in successive raids on Stavanger, it was then too late to influence the issue. The Germans were already entrenched.

No report reached here of any concerted air attacks on the Germans' life line in the Skagerrak. On the other hand the Germans bombed Allied transports and landing operations most effectively, thereby putting the expeditionary forces in difficulties at an early stage.

The Germans certainly had the advantage from the outset in the only air bases in Norway. Allied anti-aircraft batteries are said not to have arrived on the scene until after both Namsos and Andalsnes were in ruins and the mechanical dock facilities so destroyed as to render impossible the unloading of heavy mechanized equipment.

U. S. Berlin Attache To Leave for Home

BERLIN, May 7 (AP)—Alexander Kirk, American Chargé d'Affaires, will leave for Rome this week end en route to the United States for what he described as a strictly routine visit.

Mr. Kirk probably will make the trans-Atlantic crossing by air clipper and spend a week in Washington, during which he will confer with Secretary of State Cordell Hull. He is expected to return to Berlin in about three weeks.

While in the United States Mr. Kirk plans to see his sister, Mrs. Albert B. Ruddock of Pasadena, Calif., who now is visiting in Virginia.

'Keep Out' Warning Given by Belgian

CHARLEROI, Belgium (AP) — Belgium will not abandon her policy of neutrality and will make it difficult for any invader to cross her territory, Premier Hubert Pierlot declared May 5 in an address before a Christian labor organization.

"Belgium no longer is a battlefield open to all belligerents," he said. "It is a fortified camp defended by an army against all invaders."

Any attack upon this country, he said, would mean a war of position between the two belligerents which would wear out both sides. He added that the Belgian Army would lay down its arms only when peace was assured.

Rumanians Outflanking 'Fifth Column'

BUCHAREST, Rumania, May 7 (AP)—Determined not to be caught napping, Rumania put the finishing touches to a far-reaching internal defense plan today.

As the result of swift but carefully executed preparations, the Government was reported ready to stamp out immediately any "fifth column" activities such as those which contributed to the downfall of Norway.

At instant notice, a high official indicated, police and military authorities will be able to put a finger on the thousands of foreigners now residing in the country and round them up before an attack from within can materialize.

Among the foreigners facing the prospect of being herded into concentration camps at the first hint of trouble are approximately 60,000 Germans, including many "tourists" whose presence in the country in recent months has been an increasing problem to the Government.

The internal defense plan was outlined by officials as follows:

Under a new compulsory registration law, a list of all foreigners has been compiled and is revised from day to day. The law forbids aliens to travel without special permits, and the Government thus will know their exact whereabouts at any given moment.

To make sure that these persons do not travel without authorization, Government agents keep a close tab on their movements.

Special military intelligence officers in each district are supplied with lists of foreigners in their territory, supplemented by daily reports on arrivals and departures.

These officers also have been given complete instructions for rounding up all aliens within their districts and placing them in concentration camps. A terse command flashed to all parts of the country would launch the roundup.

Plotters Hunted

By the Associated Press

Uncovering of a widespread spy and propaganda organization in Hungary recently is typical of the increasingly stringent measures being taken by the neutral governments to stamp out "Fifth Column," espionage and subversive propaganda agencies within their borders.

In Hungary almost 200 persons were arrested in several cities, charged with working for both France and Russia in former Czechoslovak regions annexed by Hungary.

The German Gestapo furnished Hungary with information leading to the arrests, it was reported, and one of those arrested proved to be a German secret police agent who wormed his way into the conspiracy to betray it.

Defense Plans Found

Some of those arrested had plans of the Arpad defense line, which Hungary recently built along her Ruthenian frontier facing Russia in Poland.

Others possessed Communist pamphlets for distribution in Hungary and Ruthenia.

The Netherlands government recently took similar action against suspected "Fifth Column" elements within that country, arresting 21 persons, one of them a National Socialist (Nazi) member of Parliament. Communists and members of other political parties besides the Netherlands Nazis were among those reported arrested. All were interned.

The only prominent Nazi arrested was M. M. Rost Van Tonningen, Chief Editor of the Nationale Dagblad, widely circulated National Socialist newspaper and a member of the Second Chamber of Parliament. He is well known in the Netherlands for his work as representative of the League of Nations on Austrian finance some years ago. He joined the National Socialist Party in the Netherlands in 1936.

All those arrested were said to have been taken into custody because of personal activities and not because of their political views.

Three Are Sentenced

A few weeks earlier G. W. F. Van Hoeven, formerly a high official in the Netherlands Ministry of Economic Affairs, was sentenced to two years and eight months in prison for espionage for Germany.

His wife was sentenced to 18 months, and W. B. J. Buve, former employee of the Ministry, two years.

Since then Franz Sturm, German engineer, the leader of this group, was sentenced to five years imprisonment after a prolonged secret hearing of the case, involving the stealing of information about the movements of Netherlands ships and their cargoes.

In Bern, Switzerland, military authorities recently announced that an espionage ring headed by a retired Swiss lieutenant-colonel had been gathering information on Germany for the Allies. When the arrests of three persons were announced April 20 it was believed by police that the ring was working for Germany.

Rumania Threatens Penalty for News

By the Associated Press

Bucharest, Rumania, May 7

Rumania last night imposed censorship on all newspaper correspondents with penalties up to seven years for sending out information which the authorities deem inexact.

The Propaganda Minister said that henceforth all important or sensational news must be submitted to his Ministry for "verification" before being dispatched.

Hitherto expulsion has been the severest penalty imposed on foreign correspondents who sent dispatches from Rumania to which the officials took exception.

Belgium Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Anxious to maintain internal discipline and to guard against the painful experiences of other countries, the Belgian Government has decided that a number of foreigners, particularly those who have entered the country without authorization, are either to be interned in various camps or deported.

The police are active in seeking out the "undesirables" and checking up on the credentials of all recent arrivals. Foreigners resident in Belgium for many years will not be affected by the new measures.

Soviet Spy Book

MOSCOW (AP)—The War Commissariat May 6 issued a booklet describing the activities and apprehension of spies in the U. S. S. R., who it alleged were British, Polish, and Japanese agents.

The booklet charged that the alleged spies terrorized or tricked Russians into revealing information. Several foreign women agents, the booklet said, had married Russian military and political officials to facilitate their espionage activities.

The War Commissariat publication said other alleged spies regularly visited Russia in parties organized by Intourist (official tourist agency) in order to contact their accomplices.

Allies and Nazis in Rivalry For Bulgarian Aid in War

Continued from Page 1

tial Allied credits to Bulgaria and also offering on behalf of Turkey possible satisfaction of Bulgaria's long-standing demand for a corridor through Thrace to the Aegean Sea, as well as enumerating advantages for Bulgaria in having the Near East army ready at hand in case of war.

Removal as Battlefield

Simultaneously it is emphasized that it would be difficult in case of war to recognize Bulgaria's passive neutrality, while the cooperation of Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Rumania with the Allies would go far to prevent Bulgaria becoming the obvious battleground or being pincered between a Macedonian offensive and a Rumania at war.

Balkan observers consider it significant that Turkey's Ambassador at Bucharest should be recalled for conversations while Sir Hughe is negotiating with the Bulgars, and they accept reports that he may return to Bucharest with proposals for Greek-Rumanian-Turkish collaboration.

The British Envoy's "private" visit here has also included a meeting with King Boris who, with his Cabinet, only yesterday reviewed large units of his army.

The British envoy is understood to have informed the King that British and Turkish influence could probably combine to produce concessions from Greece in Thrace—an area which controls Bulgaria's outlet to the Aegean Sea, should Greece be willing to cooperate in this war. Then the next step would be a Turko-Rumanian-Greek diplomatic drive toward satisfying Bulgarian demands.

Union Against Attack

The result of such diplomatic activities if successful would be to unite the Balkans in co-operation against any attack from Germany, Italy, or Russia, thus giving the Allies considerable scope should any totalitarian state decide upon "protecting" the area from the Danube to Aegean Sea.

Herr Hitler's economic envoy, Dr. Clodius, is grimly contesting the Allies' latest move, and though the extent of the offers he is entitled to make is momentarily unknown it is certain that Germany will not be behind in promises, regardless of whether they can be fulfilled later, and that German propaganda is aiding him in all possible ways, particularly by exaggerating the significance of German occupation of Norway and Denmark as against the Allies.

Simultaneously comes also a report that Moscow has reopened its campaign for greater participation in Balkan trade.

Following its trade agreement with Yugoslavia the Soviets are now approaching Bucharest and Sofia. From Rumania Russia is understood to be demanding large quantities of meat and agricultural products. It is felt that much will depend upon Rumania's tactful manipulation of this situation, since deterioration in the precarious Russo-Rumanian relations might well lead to a cooling of Pan-Slav Bulgaria toward Allied offers.

Reports that Russia has advised Italy to keep hands off the Balkans creates a favorable impression here, and it is believed that if the Franco-British negotiators can convince Bulgaria that Allied activities are directed toward amelioration of the Russo-Allied situation and against Italo-German ventures in the Balkans, then Bulgaria might agree to cooperate with the Allies.

Egypt Prepared

CAIRO, Egypt, May 7 (AP)—Premier Aly Maher Pasha has signed orders tightening up Egypt's war preparedness.

One measure canceled ordinary visas, requiring persons seeking to enter or leave the country to obtain special permits from the Ministry of the Interior.

Another called on all civilians to declare any fire arms or explosives in their possession.

The Suez Canal, west of which a battle fleet of the British and French navies has concentrated in Alexandria, is being swept continuously for possible mines.

In the midst of all the bustle, however, the Egyptians staged a general holiday today to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the accession of the young King, Farouk I.

The Government placed strong guards of troopers over all telephone, telegraph, and radio systems and ordered the offices to operate day and night to keep open all available channels of communication for Egyptian and Allied diplomats, particularly with Rome, London, Paris, and Washington. They were required to maintain constant contact with all Allied naval and military forces.

Antiaircraft guns were manned constantly. In Alexandria harbor rode a strongly reinforced Allied fleet. A squadron of cruisers and auxiliaries arrived yesterday. Other cruisers, battleships, destroyers, submarines, and torpedo boats already were massed here.

Prepared to defend the vital Suez Canal, British official circles declared, "we are ready to meet Italy on land, sea, and in the air should she decide to fight. The test already is started."

They declared the Allied attitude of defiance "tantamount to a reply, not to a diplomatic note, but to a naval demonstration of great significance."

What this "naval demonstration" constituted was not explained. It was recalled that the Italians were reported recently to have concentrated naval forces and reinforced land and air contingents in the Dodecanese Islands lying between the Turkish and Greek coasts.

Reds Charge Sabotage by Finns

MOSCOW, May 7 (AP)—The newspaper Pravda, organ of the Communist Party, today accused the Finns of blowing up power stations and industrial plants in territory ceded to Soviet Russia after the treaty ending hostilities between the two countries had gone into effect.

The paper did not indicate what official steps might be taken.

Pravda printed photographs of wreckage which it said showed damage done to the Keksholm celluloid plant as part of a deliberate plan of sabotage. The article said emphatically that the damage had not been caused by bombs during the fighting.

The Finnish-Russian peace treaty was signed at Moscow on March 13, after 105 days of war.

Pointing out that the treaty provided that all property in the ceded territory should be handed over undamaged, Pravda cited a document allegedly signed by the Finns stating that the Petsamo District had been relinquished by the Russians with the port and all industrial plants in good working order.

The paper said the Russians, who occupied that Arctic district early in the conflict, even had swept the streets and replaced broken windows.

On the other hand, Pravda asserted, the Finns had destroyed machinery in plants they turned over to the Russians, wrecking or removing irreplaceable parts. Instances of this kind occurred in the towns of Kharlu, Ljaskela, and Enso as well as Keksholm, the article said.

In addition, Pravda declared, the Finns failed to remove land mines from ceded areas. The Russians occupying Keksholm were said to have removed 1,100 pounds of dynamite which the Finns had left unexploded.

Reed Sees 'Calamity' In a Third Term

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—Former United States Senator James A. Reed, of Missouri, said in an interview yesterday he thought re-election of President Roosevelt to a third term would be "a calamity."

Mr. Reed, a Democrat, also said the Administration "is responsible for the present depression."

"President Roosevelt can be renominated if he wants. If he did not want it, he would have said so long ago.

"The President's re-election would be a calamity to the Country. His election in 1936 was a calamity to the Country. His policies are Socialistic."

Nazis Meeting 'Stuka'— 'Dive Battle Bombers'

BERLIN, May 7 (AP)—Germans have coined a new word—"stuka"—to identify the dive bombers they proudly insist—in the face of British denials—sank a British battleship in Norwegian waters.

It is derived from the German combined word for "dive battle bomber"—Sturzkampfbomber.

Bessarabia Mapped As Part of Russia

Sofia, Bulgaria

The Rumanian Province of Bessarabia already is part of Russia, according to maps displayed in the Soviet Pavilion at the Philippopolis Fair.

The maps include the region in Russian territory—although they shade it a bit differently from the rest of the country.

German Press Accuses Allies Of Plotting Near East Action

BERLIN, May 7 (AP)—The controlled German press today published an account of a purported telephone conversation between British Prime Minister Chamberlain and French Premier Reynaud indicating that the Allied Command would be ready for "ordered action" in the Near East on May 15 or thereabouts.

[Official circles in London called the story "fantastic." In Paris, an official communiqué said that the German story was "a question of purely lying allegations" in respect to both the reported telephone conversation "which never took place" and the intentions attributed to the Allies.]

The account did not disclose how Germany could have obtained a record of any Chamberlain-Reynaud conversation, but it was specific in saying that the two Allied leaders talked for just 15 minutes, starting at 10:10 p. m., Central European time, April 30.

Date in Question

The Berlin newspaper Zwölfuhrblatt, for example, played the story under a double page-one streamer, interpreting the textual quotations from the purported telephone conference as meaning that Gen. Maxime Weygand, Commander-in-Chief of Allied forces in the Near East, would be ready for the "ordered action" by May 15.

What such "action" might be, however, was not stated.

It was Mr. Reynaud who, according to the German account, assured Mr. Chamberlain that the French General, Weygand, would be ready by May 15, but the French Premier was said to have cautioned Mr. Chamberlain not to take the date literally—that execution of the "ordered action" might be a little later.

The purpose in publishing the purported conversation appeared to be two-fold—to fix in the German people's minds any responsibility for widening of the European conflict into the Balkan-Near East area and to "smoke out" the Allies regarding their intentions.

The releases to the press were identical and the story differed only as to headlines among the various papers. The complete text of the purported conversations was not given. Much of it was in indirect quotation.

News Handling Irregular

The item as handed to the press did not go through the usual channel, namely, the official news agency, D. N. B.

Later, however, D. N. B. issued the story with the following introduction:

"The German press today brings in the most prominent form a telephone conversation between Chamberlain and Reynaud which, as the papers indicate in their headlines, reveals plans for aggression by the Western Powers."

This propaganda stroke was the climax of four days of German attempts to induce the Allies to reveal their intentions.

Footpath Opened In Peak District To End Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England — A 17-year-old dispute about a right of way in the beautiful Derbyshire Peak district has now been settled, and the Duke of Devonshire has agreed to a request from the Peak District Footpaths Society that he should order the removal of a "No Road" notice on the Westend-Alport track.

Right-of-way was first challenged by the landowner in 1923, when a tarred barricade eight feet high and flanked with barbed wire was placed across the path. Convinced that the way was an old public bridle path, the Footpaths Society started to collect evidence in support of their claim for a right-of-way.

Old records were searched, inquiries were made at numerous farmhouses in the district, and visits were paid to the Public Record Office in London. While the original barricade was removed some years ago, the way had not been admitted as public. Following overtures to the Duke of Devonshire, however, the Footpaths Society has been able to announce an end to the dispute and a particularly interesting stretch of walking is once again made available to the public.

French Soldier Classes Of '12-'13 to Be Released

PARIS (AP)—The War Ministry has announced that the French classes of 1912 and 1913 will be released from military service under an order effective May 11.

The men are 47 and 48 years of age.

Their return home is in keeping with the Government's policy of allowing elder men, fathers of large families and agricultural workers to resume their regular civilian life.

Bomb-Sight Sharp As U. S. Invention Claimed by Nazis

BERLIN, May 7 (AP)—Expert sources revealed last night that the German Air Force has developed and used in raids at Namsos and Narvik a new bomb-sight comparable in accuracy to the secret device used by the United States Air Forces.

The experts said the device not only gives the German fliers increased sighting accuracy, but that the release device is far beyond anything that previously had been developed.

This sighting device made possible effective bombing of the British Fleet off Narvik and Namsos, they said. It was near the latter port where the Germans assert that a bomber sank a British battleship May 3.

40 Attacks, No Hits

LONDON, May 7 (AP)—A British naval source commenting on recent naval action said today that German planes attacked one British warship 40 times during one day, dropping more than 150 bombs without scoring a hit or causing a casualty. The attackers, meanwhile, lost two planes shot down and two others crippled by anti-aircraft fire, this source said.

Balkan Air Tour

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, May 7 (AP)—Brig.-Gen. Josef Tippelskirch, described as Chief of the German Military Intelligence Service, left Belgrade yesterday for Berlin after an air tour of the Balkan Capitals.

Before coming to Belgrade he conferred with German military attachés and diplomats in Bucharest and Sofia, also with Rumanian and Bulgarian military authorities.

General Tippelskirch's aerial swing around Southeastern Europe aroused unusual attention.

He is reported to have visited Denmark and Norway shortly before the Nazis launched their invasion of these countries.

Turkish Action

ANKARA, Turkey, May 7 (AP)—The National Assembly today voted absolute powers to military authorities in zones to be placed under martial law if war comes, moving Turkey a step nearer a wartime footing. The measure would place all civil and administrative officials in martial law zones under military authority.

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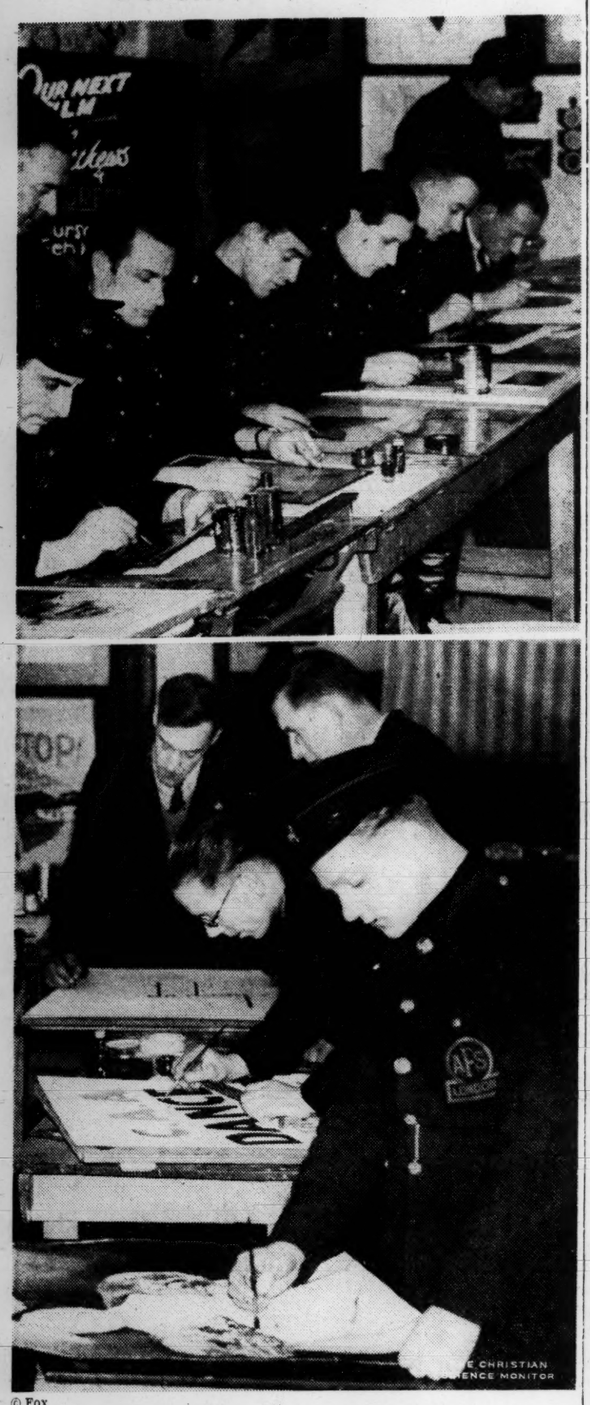
Firemen at Leisure



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Art in Place of Little Red Truck

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The conventional notion that the postman takes a walk on his day off has been exploded.

Similarly, the idea that the Sailor on shore leave is happiest when rowing about the Serpentine is open to question.

For London has discovered what such fellows really do.

It's the fireman who has solved the mystery.

For—when he isn't busy fighting fires—the fireman doesn't spend his time riding around in a little red truck. Nor sliding down brass poles. Nor shooting water from high-pressure nozzles.

No, Ferdie the Fireman, in his spare time is a poster painter. Signs, portraits, ships. And when fire-fighting days are done for the auxiliary firemen, they hope this new pursuit will be the source of permanent income.

Firemen stationed at a London County Council school in Bermondsey are making eager use of the facilities available. Pictured here is the poster-painting section, but classes of men in other parts of the building are equally busy, learning different trades during the "waiting" period which, happily, constituted the main demand on their time during the first five months of war.

Loss of Polish-French Warships Raises Allied Toll in North

By the Associated Press

Allied naval losses resulting from German air attacks continued to grow today following the acknowledged sinking of the 2,144-ton Polish destroyer Grom and the French destroyer Bison.

In addition to these losses, Germany claimed that another British cruiser had been hit by aerial bombs in the Narvik region and that one of Great Britain's big Sunderland "flying fortresses" was also bombed.

The Polish naval staff in a communiqué yesterday, stated that the Grom was bombed and sunk while engaged in the operations off the coast of Norway. One officer and 65 ratings (sailors) were believed missing and "must be presumed lost."

"An offer by the British Government to replace this destroyer by one now building in a British shipyard has been gratefully accepted," the communiqué added.

First French Loss

The sinking of the French destroyer Bison by German planes while escorting troop transports in the North Sea, was France's first naval loss in the fight for Norway.

The 2,436-ton vessel, completed in 1930, was carrying more than 200 men when she went down three days ago, the French Government announced yesterday.

The Bison was one of three destroyers the Allies reported lost in escorting troops removed from Namsos, Norway, last week. The others were the British Afridi and the Polish Grom.

Meanwhile Britain gave up for lost three British trawlers, the Penn, Hercules, and Leonara, each carrying a crew of nine men. They were long overdue.

In the Skagerrak, the Allies continued action against German ships moving to Norway, Naval circles in London declared.

New Allied mines, they said, had been laid in the area west of Goteborg, Sweden.

Heavy German Losses

The British Admiralty announced today that Germany had lost 300,000 tons of merchant shipping, including transport and supply ships, since April 1, most of it in the Norwegian campaign.

Since the start of the war, a British source estimated, Germany has lost "over 600,000 gross tons" of mercantile shipping.

The Admiralty announcement said that seven British, Allied and neutral merchant ships totaling 8,445 tons were sunk by enemy action in the week ended April 28.

Reports received from Rotterdam say that the motorship Robert Ley, a 27,288-ton German merchant ship, had been sunk in the Skagerrak the night of April 12 and that two other German ships, one of them the 2,321-ton Sayn and the other unidentified, also had been reported sunk.

Big Ship for Italy

ROME, May 7 (AP)—Italy yesterday added the second of four new 35,000-ton battleships to its fleet.

Comments in the Italian press on the British-French fleet reinforcements in the Mediterranean coincided with delivery to the Italian Navy of one of these battleships, the Littorio.

Only last week, Italian naval authorities announced the first of the four big battleships, the Vittorio Veneto, had been put into active service. The other two new battleships, the Roma and the Impero, are reported still under construction.

[Great Britain, according to the authoritative naval guide, Jane's Fighting Ships, has only one warship bigger than the new 35,000-ton battleships—the 42,100-ton battle cruiser Hood. However, five 35,000-ton British battleships are reported undergoing trials and Jane's says four 40,000-ton British dreadnaughts are under construction.

The French Navy has no battleships at present to equal the 35,000-ton Italian ships but four new 35,000-ton battleships are due to be completed either this year or in 1941.

Jane's says the Italians have only four other battleships, all of which are of the Cavour class, displacing 23,622 tons. Two of these were scheduled for reconstruction last year.]

Edison Puts Battleships First But With Strong Air Arm

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 7—Charles Edison, Secretary of the Navy, declared today that air power was definitely limited in its threat against warships and warned that the world should not be "stampeded into a fear of the air."

In testimony before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, which has reopened hearings on the $655,000,000 Vinson naval expansion bill, Secretary Edison said that under certain conditions, such operations in narrow waters or near strong land-plane bases, the airplane had a "temporary advantage" over warships. He added, however, that antiair defense will come and that this menace to warships will be brought under reasonable control as have submarines and magnetic mines.

At the same time, while declaring that the Navy had "reliable" information that Germany has sunk no British battleships in the action off Norway, Secretary Edison expressed the belief that the British Navy had made a bad mistake in sending ships into narrow Norwegian waters apparently without sufficient or poorly co-ordinated air support. He held that had there been adequate air support the British action might have turned out differently.

Changes in Design Needed

The Secretary said that news from Europe, while leaving the Navy firm in its conviction that the battleship is still the backbone of naval defense, had indicated the need for certain basic changes in design. These changes are most necessary in regard to greater protection for the top-side, where flying splinters from bursting bombs or shells can carry away vital parts of equipment and hinder attack and defense gun fire, he said.

He warned, however, that it would not be possible to make these needed changes in a hurry and that much time and study would have to go into them. While expressing the opinion that certain changes in design were inevitable, Mr. Edison declared that there was no cause to hold up the Navy's present heavy building program, since the ships planned for already incorporate many new and superior features. He placed himself on record against any large-scale changes or rebuilding of ships already commissioned.

Outside Help Advocated

The Secretary said that the Nation's naval defense forces would be greatly served if the Navy were given the authority to call in outside naval designers and technicians.

"We should be able to bring in outside thinkers and be able to make plans and projects with them," he said.

In connection with this question of outside aid, Senator Peter G. Gerry (D) of Rhode Island called for a "resuscitation" of the former Navy Consulting Board, which he said had rendered this country invaluable service during the World War.

Secretary Edison replied that a nucleus for such a board was now being formed, but that it was slow work and that since it involved the gratuitous services of industrial, research, and electrical leaders, the base must be laid slowly and carefully.

In commenting upon the resistance of battleships to attack from the air, Secretary Edison said that he did not believe that Germany would be able to demolish the British fleet, and that Britain had undoubtedly learned some valuable lessons in its attempt to operate too close to the Norwegian shore.

He hazarded the guess that airplanes, when attacking in great waves, had a temporary advantage over warships in operating from bases 200-300 miles away.

United States Naval Designs Kept in Tune With Times

By a Naval Expert

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A reassuring word may be useful in connection with reports that the United States may have to "redesign" its Navy as the result of disclosures of the effectiveness of aircraft.

The Navy has known for a long time that the modern airplane is a weapon to be reckoned with. What Charles Edison, Secretary of the Navy, proposes is the rebuilding of the upper works of our existing battleships to provide more protection for personnel on the upper decks and in the control stations.

For airplane bombs, detonating on upper decks, rend the present gingerbread-like superstructures into splinters that wreak havoc on exposed personnel.

This trouble is a reversion to the days of wooden ships, when splinters, both large and small, accounted for many more casualties than did the projectiles of that time. The coming of the iron, and later the steel hull, provided a welcome relief from such missiles.

Several Changes in Design

The original conception of a battleship was a monitor with sufficient free-board to be seaworthy. In this design, ample protection was provided for all the personnel.

Then came the torpedo-boat with an armament that, it was believed by many well-informed persons, would spell the doom of the battleship. The counter was the rapid-fire gun, manned by personnel provided with little or no protection.

The advent of the airplane as a weapon with dangerous potentialities, brought about the exposure of more personnel when anti-aircraft batteries were installed on board ships. These guns were placed on the open decks wherever the requisite arc of fire could be obtained. At first two guns sufficed, then four, next eight, and now it is simply a matter of how many guns room can be found for. In addition to the larger anti-aircraft guns, as many machine-guns as possible are now installed on every ship.

And now the matter of furnishing protection for all above-deck personnel has become a burning issue.

Protection for Aimers

Another factor is the provision of protection for the men who "aim" the guns. Ranges have become so great that hits are now scored on targets that, by reason of the earth's curvature, are out of sight of the men at the guns.

These remarkable results were accomplished by taking control of the firing away from the crews of the guns and placing it in the hands of men in elevated positions. And there the control must remain if we are to have long-range firing.

Over a long period of years, the fire-control parties and their instruments, ensconced in their lofty aeries, were afforded no protection save against the elements, but since the machine gunning airplane made its appearance, light armor has been provided. Apparently, recent developments indicate the necessity for installing heavier protection.

Unprotected antiaircraft gun installations and their controls have long been the subject for criticism. Existing installations can be given some measure of protection by being fitted with shields, but their exposed systems of ammunition supply will be difficult to protect.

In new ships, the heavier anti-aircraft guns, doubtless, will be installed in light turrets, each having its own self-contained ammunition supply, but shields will have to suffice for the personnel of machine-guns and antiaircraft fire-control parties.

Mr. Edison proposes the redesigning of ships' upper works. Without doubt the superstructures of most ships contain little that contributes to their fighting efficiency. What they do contain though, are many comforts that ships otherwise would not have, as well as many necessities for which space would have to be found below decks were there no superstructure. In addition, the superstructures always seriously interfere with the arcs of fire of anti-aircraft guns.

The most desirable battleship would be a ship with a heavily armored turtleback, on which reposes the necessary number of turrets for the main and secondary batteries. The only thing resembling a superstructure would be the elevated fire-control station, the navigating bridge, and the mounts for anti-aircraft machine-guns.

Such a vessel, however, would be impossible, because the crew would be too uncomfortable. Unlike the submarine, which affords its crew the acme of discomfort, the battleship must provide continuous accommodations for its crew. There is no "mother-ship" to turn to.

There is no question but that some compromise can be reached which will produce ships that have less top-hamper than now encumber all classes of modern men-of-war.

Allies Lacked Shells in Norway

A NORTHERN PORT, England, May 7 (AP)—Allied troops disclosed today they were so short of explosives as they retreated up the Gudbrandsdale in Central Norway that they used depth charges from warships to blow up the bridges behind them and slow the German advance.

This sidelight on "the road back" was unfolded as the thousands of soldiers who came ashore here from transports yesterday settled down in temporary quarters after a welcome from Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, Chief of the Imperial Defense Staff.

One soldier said he saw six German bombers shot down with rifles at Dombas. Sometimes the bombers, which did most of their work by day, swooped down to within 20 feet of the ground, he declared.

"They bombed anything that moved," said one veteran of the World War. "They were poor shots, but the place was full of spies. The Germans always seemed to know where we were and where our antiaircraft guns were."

Maj. Gen. Bernard Paget, whose direction of the embarkation at Andalsnes was praised by Prime Minister Chamberlain May 2, credited the Norwegians with great aid in the withdrawal. He said they drove trains practically up to the front lines twice to retrieve Allied forces.

Hardly a house was left standing along the 30 miles from Kvam to Dombas, one of General Paget's men related, as the German air force bombed the line of retreat.

French in Scotland

LONDON, May 7 (AP)—It was disclosed today that French troops who took part in the Norwegian campaign were landed at a port in western Scotland May 5.

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THE NEW HAVEN R. R.

Next Allied Move Awaited by Italy

Continued from Page 1

uled to confer with the Foreign Office.

E. W. Playfair, Treasury official who had been negotiating with Italy on a trade agreement before tension mounted between the two Empires, also has returned to Rome.

For some weeks, prominent Italian officials and spokesmen were hinting that Italy might not remain outside the war indefinitely. For the moment these hints are not being repeated. They may reappear, especially if it becomes obvious that Mediterranean tension will not reach maturity for some time to come. But for the moment, when Italy is consciously looking far ahead, older phrases expressing Italian opposition to any spread of the conflict are again in the forefront.

Signor Gayda admits for the first time prominently in print the existence of "a few precautionary measures taken by Italy in territories most directly in contact with the Balkans, as a necessary consequence of Allied intrigues in that area."

This reference is construed as applying both to Northern Italy and Albania where reports of some troop concentrations have been widely published.

Nevertheless, neither Signor Gayda nor anyone else mentions any measures of larger local nature, measures which might serve directly to counter the naval stiffening of the Allies. So far as is known, no such measures have been taken yet. If they were, the situation would at once take a turn for the worse.

It should be understood that any use of the term sobriety in connection with the Italian press today is relative. It would be easy to produce a long series of alarming militant quotations from newspapers printed since May 4 when the ban on press comments was lifted. The usually placid Messagero says that if Italy really is provoked, its response would be "so swift and effective as to register a second crushing Allied defeat."

Balbo's Paper Flares

The Corriere Padaño, the normally even-tempered spokesman of Marshal Italo Balbo, says, "If moral pressure is the object, the British have miscalculated. Their success would be no greater than in the period of sanctions. If provocation is the object, the answer would be lightning-like."

"Our Army, Navy, and Air Force," says Popolo di Roma, "could in 24 hours turn the Mediterranean into a prison and trap. Either for a sudden stroke or for the protracted strategy of the Allies. Italy will be found really decided."

Such statements are naturally repeated with zest in the more militant sections of the press. Long quotations from the German press likewise are printed accusing the Allies of seeking to spread the war, thus permitting Italy to indicate that it is aware of such a possibility without itself having to make more advanced charges against the allies for the present.

Nevertheless, a series of such quotations would misrepresent the actual mood of the Italian press, and would not correctly reflect the semi-official opinion which is available. In its full context, Corriere Padano seems more to be warning the Allies that their interests would not be served by bluffing or provoking Italy.

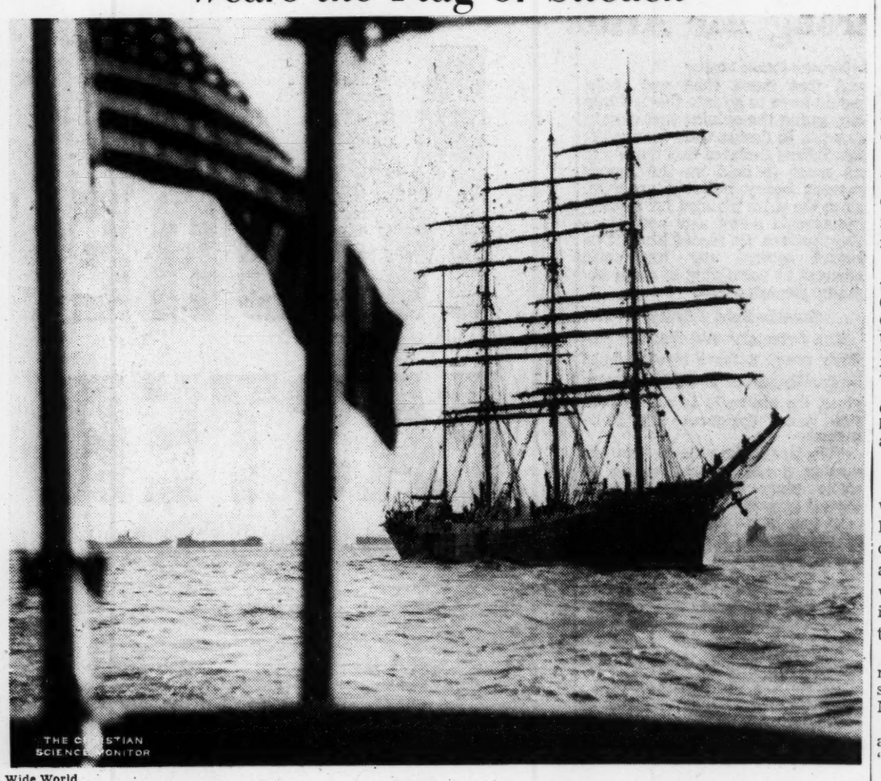
Ciano Asks Questions

Count Ciano's paper, the Telegrafo, chiefly confines itself to asking questions about the aims of the Allies. For the second time in three days it quotes long series of militant articles in the British and French press calling for both economic and military pressure in Italy. Count Ciano points out that in the face of this intimidation Italy remains calm as well as faithful to its national strength and honor.

Even the most militant newspapers confine themselves to standing on Italy's firm defense against attacks, and make no mention of Italian initiatives. Meanwhile Pope Pius, over the week end, made his opposition to the spread of war once again quite clear in the course of a sermon. His statement was accorded particular importance coming as it did just after the appearance of new Allied fleet units in the Mediterranean.

As if to strengthen the significance of the Vatican's attitude, the Royal House, in the persons of Crown Prince Umberto and Crown Princess Marie-José, once again exchanged ceremonial visits with the Vatican. These visits were arranged some time ago. But in view of the new turn of affairs, public evidence of the good relations between these two powerful units in the formation of Italian conservatism was not without its effect on close observers of the Italian scene.

Wears the Flag of Sweden



Wide World

The Swedish Bark Abraham Rydberg Reaches New York Harbor

Bringing a cargo of beancake from South America, the 3,200-ton four-master is shown off Quarantine Station in New York Harbor waiting to go to a dock. She has 40 cadets on board who are serving a year's training period in the Swedish Merchant Marine. The picture was made from a Coast Guard cutter.

Critics Demand New Men at Helm

LONDON, May 7 (AP)—An angry Opposition in the House of Commons today cried out for "different people at the helm," following Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's defense of the Government's handling of the campaign in Norway.

In the most violent parliamentary debate since the war began, the Prime Minister and his War Cabinet were branded as "failures" by Mr. Clement R. Attlee, the Labor Opposition leader. He said they had been "missing busses since 1931."

Even some of the Government members cheered when Sir Archibald Sinclair declared Britain was failing to drive forward with "ruthless and war-minded energy" in all departments, and said:

"Time is not on our side! Hitler has seized the old gentleman by the beard!"

"Economically, politically and to a lesser extent militarily we have suffered a grave reverse."

Attlee Not Satisfied

When Mr. Chamberlain concluded, Mr. Attlee, described the Prime Minister's war report of last Thursday as "over-optimistic and over-complacent," and declared that Mr. Churchill was "far too optimistic."

"I am not satisfied, despite all the Prime Minister has said, that the present War Cabinet is an efficient instrument for conducting the war," Mr. Attlee declared.

He said that "young boys without training had been sent to Norway," and that experienced, older men should have been sent. He charged that it was "unbelievable" that Germany's elaborate preparations should have gone on "for many months" unknown to the British Intelligence Service.

"It was vital for us to secure air bases," Mr. Attlee said. "The Government could not have realized even after the lesson of Poland and Finland the importance of the air weapon or the vital importance of defenses against attacks from the air."

He described the withdrawal from Norway as "inevitable," and said "this does not alter the fact that the operation in Southern Norway has been a failure."

Churchill's Post Criticized

Mr. Attlee opposed Mr. Churchill's new position as "against all good rules." He declared no man in charge of major strategy should also be in command of a division.

"I have no doubt whatever of the courage and constancy of the people of this country provided they get the right leadership," Mr. Attlee added.

In the Norwegian campaign, which he said was considered "of major importance" by the nation, the Labor leader complained that the press and radio had led to belief that "everything was going wonderfully well," and that "because of great expectations there is great disappointment."

The British people, he declared, "were not satisfied that the war was being waged with sufficient energy, industry or results."

"The Prime Minister talked about missing buses. The country missed all the peace buses and caught the war bus," he said.

"We will win the war, but we cannot afford to leave our destinies in the hands of failures," Mr. Attlee shouted.

Too Many Failures Charged

Mr. Attlee told the House the people were saying that those responsible for the conduct of affairs "are men who have had an almost uninterrupted career of failure. Norway follows Czechoslovakia and Poland. Everywhere the story is too late."

The statement brought thunderous opposition cheers. Mr. Attlee was followed by Sir Archibald Sinclair, leader of the liberal opposition.

Sir Archibald declared that criticism should be leveled not at the Norwegian withdrawal but on "why we ever got ourselves in a position in which we had to accept defeat in Norway."

There was nothing in the Norwegian campaign to shake the nation's confidence in the courage and efficiency of its fighting forces or of the availability of large resources, the liberal leader declared but there is something that suggests "that more foresight and energy and stronger and more ruthless will to victory is required."

Costly Supplies Lost

Sir Archibald stressed the economic importance of losing supplies from "Denmark, Norway, Finland, and the other Baltic States," and warned the House that when Narvik is taken it will be found that the Germans have destroyed everything there.

The Liberal Leader scored what he called "ill-founded boastings of Ministers," and observed that "results count." Official information given to the press and British Broadcasting System had misled these agencies, he said.

Sir Archibald declared he did not criticize anyone for misleading the enemy during the period of the withdrawal, but that the misleading came before then.

Action Too Long Delayed

Reminding the Commons that "iron ore is the weakest point in the German Armies," Sir Archibald said British action should have been taken "months ago" and not until winter had nearly passed when "ministers screwed themselves up to action."

He suggested that German air power had proved stronger than the Government had anticipated.

"Had they learned nothing from Poland?" he asked.

The French sent their Chasseurs Alpins, their best troops, Sir Archibald said, while Britain sent territorials who "did not even have snowshoes."

The result, he continued, "makes one wonder whether the Finnish force really did exist on a scale of 100,000 men."

Sailed With "No Arms"

Sir Archibald said he was told of one transport which sailed with "no arms."

"Only three of her lifeboats could be swung outboard," he added. He said he was informed that at one place in Norway the British landed two anti-aircraft guns that were "utterly useless."

"In every country of the world the prestige of Britain has been affected," Sir Archibald said. "Time is not always on our side. Let us insist upon a more vigorous policy in the conduct of the war."

Americans Offer Hitler $3,000 for Czech Bell

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 7 (AP)—The Pennsylvania World's Fair Commission has offered Adolf Hitler $3,000 for a reproduction of America's liberty bell, donated to Czechoslovakia when that country became a republic. Richard P. Brown, State Secretary of Commerce and Chairman of the Fair Commission, cabled Herr Hitler:

"We understand all bronze articles are being melted down and since we have use for this valuable bell we offer $3,000 if delivered New York in good condition for use in Pennsylvania Building at World's Fair."

Chamberlain Appeals for Unity

Continued from Page 1

war statement, Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, significantly sat at the side of his chief.

Mr. Chamberlain paid tribute to the skill of the Navy and Army in effecting the Allied withdrawal from Namsos "in a single, short night without loss."

Fifty German bombers attacked the convoy the next day, Mr. Chamberlain disclosed, and he declared the British should "count themselves fortunate we did not lose more than one British and one French destroyer."

He said that "the convoy was out of range of our fighters and we had to depend only on the ships' antiaircraft fire."

Southern Campaign Closes

The campaign in Southern Norway is at an end, Mr. Chamberlain said, adding that "whatever criticisms may be made about anyone else, I am sure everybody will agree that the troops engaged in this campaign carried out their task with magnificent gallantry."

"In every respect of man for man, our forces showed themselves superior to their foe," the Prime Minister declared.

He admitted that news of Britain's withdrawal from Norway "created a profound shock."

The Opposition echoed:

". . . And still is!"

Mr. Chamberlain declared he did not propose to give an account of the military operations but to consider the criticisms of the action of the Government

"Ministers, of course, must expect to be blamed for everything," the Prime Minister said amid heckling from the Opposition which brought a warning from the Speaker.

He contended that reports from Stockholm "which may been been invented by the enemy" had aroused expectations which were never justified and "which were certainly never endorsed by any minister."

German Losses "Heavier"

"I don't wish to extenuate anything," he said. "At the same time I hope we shall not exaggerate the extent of the check which we have received."

The Prime Minister argued that the withdrawal "is not comparable with Gallipoli" as not more than a single division was involved and "our losses were not really great in number nor was there a considerable or valuable amount of stores left behind."

He said German losses were far heavier "in warships, planes, transports and men" and added that "I am quite aware that the result is not to be measured merely in losses on the spot."

He told Britain it must take into account the fact that "we have suffered a certain loss of prestige" and color has been added to "the false legend of German invincibility on land. . . .

"We must accept that position for the moment but we need not help our enemies by making it worse."

Answered Norway's Call

He said Britain had received "most urgent appeals" from the Norwegians for an attack on Trondheim "at all costs" for it was a "place essential for the Government and the King."

The Prime Minister lauded France for showing "remarkable steadiness" and said that in Britain the only effect of "the reverse has been to stiffen our determination."

Turkey remained "imperturbable," Egypt has strengthened its defenses and the "position has been strengthened by the reversion to normal of our fleet distribution in the Mediterranean," he said.

"Reaction has been more serious in Sweden than anywhere else," Mr. Chamberlain declared.

He said he regretted certain comments "of a polemical character" in the Swedish press because, "although they may express Swedish disappointment," they do not help Sweden or the Allies.

Narvik Venture Approved

The Prime Minister said he had heard no criticism against the Allies' having sent a force to Narvik and he assumed "our decision in that respect, at any rate, was generally approved."

"I am not going to pretend that in those first anxious days we foresaw everything that was going to happen," Mr. Chamberlain admitted in answer to his own question, "why did we attempt the expedition to Trondheim?"

He admitted also that "we did realize the expedition, if we undertook it, would be full of risks" because air base facilities there were known to be inadequate.

"On the other hand we had to consider the effect on Norwegian Government forces and the people if we made no attempt to hold Central Norway," he went on.

"If we refused to answer the call, we should have justified the reproach that our only object in Scandinavia was the iron ore and that we cared nothing for the freedom of the small nations."

"It had been made clear to us," Mr. Chamberlain said, "that unless we were ready to assist in the only way which the Norwegians themselves felt to be effective—an attack on Trondheim—the Norwegians were not likely to have been able to continue their resistance and the whole country would have fallen at once into German hands."

He said opinions differed on whether Britain should have made a direct attack on Trondheim and since the operation was not attempted "it will never be possible to decide the question. . . ."

Weighed Trondheim Attack

"I can say now that that idea was constantly before us," Mr. Chamberlain revealed, adding that plans for a direct attack on Trondheim with forces at Namsos and Andalsnes "were prepared and carefully considered."

For a time, he said, it seemed as if capture of Trondheim might be effected by forces "which had been landed elsewhere" but the advance of the Germans was not sufficiently held up by demolitions.

Operations of this kind were "necessarily complicated," he explained, and needed considerable time for thorough preparation if success was to be assured.

Answering criticism that the Allied expedition gathered to help Finland should have been maintained to forestall German attack, Mr. Chamberlain said "this argument is founded on a complete misconception."

"Whatever forces we had at our disposal, we could not have forestalled the Germans unless the Norwegians had invited or allowed us to come in," he declared to the accompaniment of ringing cheers.

"Consequently we were helpless to prevent the German stroke."

Finn Force in France

Mr. Chamberlain said that when the Finnish campaign was given up "it was decided there was no need to keep this large force in this country and, accordingly, it was dispatched to France," whence the troops could be transported to Norway as readily as from England.

The rate of dispatch of troops to Norway was governed by the speed with which they could be landed "at those very few and inadequate ports" to which the British had access, Mr. Chamberlain declared.

Ships which had been gathered to transport an Allied expeditionary force to Finland had been dispersed, Mr. Chamberlain said, when it became "unjustifiable" to keep them waiting for an expedition "which might never have come off." He said the waiting ships were needed elsewhere.

Mr. Chamberlain said he thought the implications of the campaign "have been seriously exaggerated" and declared he retained "complete confidence in our ultimate victory."

Other Fronts Safeguarded

"I do not think the people of this country yet realize the extent or imminence of the threat which is impending against us," he said, cautioning the House not to form any hasty opinions.

It is "obvious" that the Germans have paid a heavy price for success, Mr. Chamberlain declared, but he warned that "it is too early to say on which side the balance will finally incline."

"The campaign is not yet finished," he said.

"Although we shall give all help to Norway that we can and as soon as we can, we must not forget that there are other fronts which may at any moment blaze into a conflagration."

Germany, "with her vast and well equipped armies . . . can at any moment attack" at a number of different points and "we want to be ready to meet that attack wherever it may come," he said.

After remarking that "any minister who shows any signs of confidence is always called complacent, Mr. Chamberlain said, "I try to steer a middle course."

Mr. Chamberlain commented that "quite a lot of people" thought that when he said "Hitler missed the bus" he referred to the invasion of Norway.

His "missed the bus" remark had been made after considering Herr Hitler's preparations and wondering why Germany did not attack the Allies at the beginning of the war, he observed, and "was a commentary on the past, not on the future."

Mr. Chamberlain said the British had "learned many useful lessons" from Norway and declared there was no truth to charges of disagreement in the Cabinet.

Military advisers had warned of the dangers of such a discussion as the present debate, the Prime Minister said, but "we could not accept this view in a democratic country. . . .

Gets Special Responsibility

"If there is criticism those who are criticized must be allowed to defend themselves whatever the dangers may be."

Mr. Chamberlain announced that Mr. Churchill "will have special responsibility" for the supervision of military operations day by day and answered "yes" to Mr. David Lloyd George's question whether the First Lord of the Admiralty would retain his post.

Mr. Churchill's appointment assured "that when policies are decided upon they will be followed up with promptness and energy." Mr. Chamberlain said, adding that he relied on Mr. Churchill to "let me know" if the burden becomes too heavy.

Mr. Churchill had suggested that it would help him as head of the Cabinet Military Co-ordination Committee if he had close contact with chiefs of staff.

Mr. Chamberlain disclosed that under Mr. Churchill will be "a small personal staff under Maj. Gen. Hastings Ismay" and that other "changes in the form of government or the functions of individuals might be necessary."

Mr. Chamberlain said Britain was doing "all we can to overtake the start Germany obtained during her long years of preparations." The Nation, he added, needs "the wholehearted co-operation of members of all parties" as well as "the wholehearted co-operation of employers and workers."

He appealed to the House to put "all our strength into this work . . . until we ourselves are able to deliver our blows where and when we will."

Allied Troops Hear Praise of Courage

By the Associated Press

London, May 7

Welcoming the Allied troops returning from Norway, Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside declared that they were not "driven out" of Norway, but "ordered" out.

"Remember this," he said, "you beat those people when they came at you—you with none of the implements that they had.

"I think that each one of you will have it in his heart that man for man and under proper conditions you are a match for the Germans.

"You were an advance guard, and we had thought that we would be able to get to you the guns and aviation which make it possible to fight such a machine as you were opposed to.

"But, as you know, very soon the race went against us."

Moneys for China Under U. S. Query

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7 (AP)—Agents of the United States Government sought to learn in what manner $2,800,000 was obtained for the aid of civilians in the war-stricken areas of China.

Leaders in this city's Chinatown—largest in the nation—admitted they had been questioned both by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Securities and Exchange Commission, but said the whole affair was "instigated by the Japanese."

(Japanese and Chinese stores are intermingled along Chinatown's narrow streets and despite hostilities in the Orient the situation generally has remained peaceful. There was no indication that the Chinese deemed local Japanese residents responsible for the investigation.)

Half the $2,800,000 was raised in this area.

The FBI office in Washington admitted a study was being made. The San Francisco office declined other comment.

T. Y. Tang, head of the campaign of the Chinese War Relief Association, said the investigations were spurred by Japanese complaints, denied any wrong-doing, and commented that many contributions had been sent directly to China without aid from the Association.

Schwellenbach Gets O. K. as Federal Judge

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—The Senate unanimously confirmed yesterday President Roosevelt's nomination of Senator Lewis O. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington, to be Federal Judge in the Eastern District of Washington State.

An Herb Garden for Beginners

Whether it is a sizable plot you are planning, a small patch of "musts" or just a few plants here and there in border or rock garden, you will find the growing of herbs a zestful adventure, an opening of new delights in gardening.

While most herbs are comparatively easy to grow, demanding little and giving much in return, there are some which might, perhaps, be called fool-proof; and with these it would be well for the beginner to start. Incidentally, these same varieties are the backbone of any herb patch.

Suppose we start with sage. This is a perennial, growing readily from seed and may be cut the first season, just as it comes into flower. (And this rule applies to all herbs which are to be cut for drying.) Sage has many practical uses, as you know, principal of which are to season poultry stuffing, sausage, and other meats and to flavor cheese. Let me say here that once you have grown your own, you will never use the commercial variety again! Every three years a new plantation should be made to keep the sage bed always at its best.

A Charming Plant

Do you know basil? It is a charming plant to have in the garden, and one of the most versatile in the matter of usage. Of the several listed varieties, I have found Ocimum Basilicum, sweet basil—an annual—by far the most satisfactory. Like sage, it is easily grown from seed and may be planted in the open ground in May. Basil has long been popular among the peoples of southern Europe, but gardeners in America have only just begun to appreciate its many possibilities as a culinary herb.

In making the first cutting, which should be in early July, leave about three inches of the plant. The leaves will grow again, and a second and possibly a third cutting can be made. After taking the second crop, it might be well to work in a little quick-acting fertilizer around the plants. As to the uses of basil: they are legion. First, all tomato dishes cry for it. It does something for the tomato that you would never believe until you have tried it. Soups, too—all kinds—welcome basil to their midst; sprinkle the chopped green leaves over salads; use it with egg dishes, with fish and with cream or cottage cheese in place of chives. Bear always in mind, however, that herb flavors should be subtle and don't, in your enthusiasm, use too much!

Speaking of chives—of course you will include this flavorful plant with your "musts." Use it as a border, if you wish. Its pretty, lilac-colored flowers will add to the charm of your garden. Buy your first plants and increase by division as they spread—for spread they will! Use the foliage, chopped fine, wherever a mild onion flavor is desired.

When it comes to the mints, Mentha spicata or spearmint—sometimes called lamb mint, is recommended for all-around use. Here, again, buy the plants or ask a friend to give you some; and if there is a moist spot in your garden, partly shaded perhaps, put it there and see how mightily it thrives. It will grow almost anywhere, however. For flavoring sauces, vegetables, beverages, etc., Mentha spicata has no peer.

Parsley—Of Course

Parsley is included as a matter of course. However, since parsley is a biennial and will not be ready for use until the second season after sowing, I would suggest planting chervil, an attractive, quick-growing annual, for use the first season as a parsley substitute. In both of these plants the closely-curled variety is the most popular. It is impossible to think of herbs without thinking of thyme. Among the multidudinous species, two will suffice for a start. Thymus vulgaris is one of the most satisfactory. It is almost evergreen, hardy practically everywhere, blossoms profusely, is extremely aromatic and the one most used for flavoring purposes (try it in lamb gravy and in creamed chipped beef). Thyme is delightful in rock gardens and used as a ground cover for spring bulbs—also between flagstones; and it will even grow on barren rocks where nothing else can be persuaded to take hold. The other variety is T. citridorous or lemon thyme. It produces charming flowers and exudes a strong fragrance and flavor of lemon. You may plant seeds in the open ground in May or buy a few plants at the start and increase by division in spring or fall.

Here then are the essentials for a beginner's garden of herbs. As you grow in the knowledge of herbs and herb lore, each succeeding year will find new varieties in your "yarb" patch; for once started in this fascinating pursuit you just go on and on!

Ethel M. Eaton

A regular Tuesday feature

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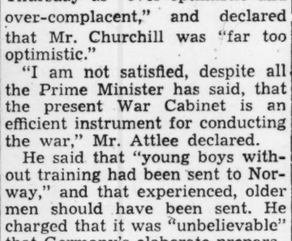

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Thought to Be the Largest 'Sky Sorority' in Any College

The Girls at Lake Erie, as Also at Mills, Are Proving That Women Fliers Learn Quickly and Are Reliable

By Noel Wical

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the small waiting-room of the Lost Nation Airport, near Painesville, Ohio, there hangs a scrawled announcement which, indirectly, is making aviation history.

BANK NIGHT IS EVERY SOLO DAY. EACH CIVILIAN PILOT TRAINING STUDENT IS TO PROVIDE CANDY BARS FOR ALL MEMBERS OF CLASS AND INSTRUCTORS AFTER FIRST SOLO FLIGHT.

Within the last few weeks, eight young women from Lake Erie College, Painesville, have proudly treated the crowd to sweets. When but two more girls solo—and they are scheduled to do so this week—the entire quota of the college's CPT group will be in the air "on their own."

Part of the Three Per Cent

It is part of the program sponsored by the Civil Aeronautics Authority in 400 American colleges and universities. It embraces 11,000 students, most of which are men. Women included in this total are estimated at only 3 per cent—and most of these are from two schools—Mills College, Oakland, Calif., and the Lake Erie College for Women where, out of a student body of 200, 30 girls are enrolled in this non-credit course in aviation, giving Lake Erie probably the largest "sky sorority" in the nation.

Only 10 of them have instruction paid for by Uncle Sam, at $310 apiece. But these are being watched by everyone who wonders how aviation and women are going to get on together. The girls are guinea pigs.

Robert H. Hinckley, chairman of the CAA, expressed that thought last fall when approving Lake Erie College for participation in the Government program.

"The inclusion of women in this vocational training program," Mr. Hinckley said, "must be considered this year to be entirely experimental. Little or no data exists on the adaptability of women to group training as pilots, although individual women fliers have in many cases made distinguished records. The Authority has high hopes that experience gained during this school year will furnish encouragement for widespread entrance of women into aviation."

What and How Well

This means but two things. What Lake Erie girls are doing, how well they are doing it, will have important bearing on how far the Government will seek to expand its program for women in 1941 and subsequent years.

Likewise, the way in which college authorities are receiving the program, the way the girls are reacting, will be factors considered by educators, parents, and the public in deciding whether colleges should collaborate more extensively with the Government in the project.

The eight girls who set up the chocolate bars have now spent five to seven hours each in solo flights. Before this, they flew eight hours with dual controls, with an experienced instructor supervising. Before they left the ground at all they attended ground school and still are attending. Ground school classes, taught by William Uhle of Cleveland, are held on the campus. Seventy-two hours are required, distributed as follows: History of aviation, 2; civil air regulations, 12; navigation, 15; meteorology, 15; parachutes, 1; aircraft and theory of flying, 15; engines, 5; instruments, 5; radio, 2.

Mr. Uhle lectures, makes assignments in government-supplied textbooks, and holds examinations. His job is to make the girl feel at home in the air before she ever leaves the ground. Then, after going up, she will recognize additional factors she need understand, and which now will clear up in ground school.

Flying Hours

No special periods, however, are assigned for flying. Each girl individually must work out her own schedule, traveling the 10 miles to Lost Nation Airport in between classes in art, biology, history, chemistry, economics, education, and other subjects typical of a liberal arts institution.

At the airport, Dewey Eldred, a giant of an aviator, is in charge. Eldred is considered one of the safest fliers in the nation, having set two world records attesting to the fact.

"We are showing once and for all," Eldred says, "that any group of alert, intelligent young women can learn to fly as rapidly and as carefully as a similar group of young men."

Lake Erie girls, however, were flying before this year. The college is a conservative kind of institution, founded in 1847 as the Willoughby Female Seminary with a curriculum worthy of the name. In 1936 Lake Erie did the unexpected. It offered a course in flying.

Thirty girls enrolled then and every year since. Parents approved. The Lake Erie Flying Club was organized, and soon became affiliated with the National Intercollegiate Flying Club. Miss Jean Fulton of Pittsburgh, Pa., a Lake Erie senior, is now secretary-treasurer of the national group. Miss Fulton earned her student's license last year.

Among other Lake Erie students who successfully took to the air is Miss Margaret Haskell, an alumna of Northville, Mich. Miss Haskell plans to fly back for commencement June 10.

Two Lake Erie girls in the government course have definite plans for utilizing their training. Miss Jane Parsons of New Philadelphia, Ohio, wants to open an airport after graduation, while Miss Louise Ward of Ashtabula, Ohio, hopes to use aviation in her major field, archaeology.

Miss Fulton merely says, "Flying is pretty sure to be the means of transportation in the future. I want to be in on it."

Left—Students in one of the ground school classes studying airplane construction at Lake Erie College, Painesville, Ohio. William Uhle of Cleveland is the teacher. Right—Miss Jean Fulton of Pittsburgh, a senior at Lake Erie College, is president of the college Flying Club and Secretary-Treasurer of the National Intercollegiate Flying Club. Having earned her student pilot license before the airplane training course was organized here, Miss Fulton is considered a "pioneer" of flying at the college.

College Students Sponsoring Library of Recorded Music

Symphonies Are Borrowed the Most at Antioch But Chamber Music Gains. Students Started Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Yellow Springs, Ohio

Music, for so many years a hothouse plant in American educational tradition, is flourishing like a native on the Antioch College campus. Last year the 308 albums in Antioch's circulating record collection were borrowed 5,840 times—an average of 19 times per album. And only 5 per cent of the records are "swing" or jazz.

Antioch's collection of 1,725 fine recordings is also open to general circulation. Under the rules, it is literally as easy to borrow a Brahms symphony as a book. Records may be kept out for three days; the borrower may be a student, a member of the faculty, or a resident of the village of Yellow Springs.

Composers who are favorites with Antioch students are Beethoven and Tchaikovsky—with Rimsky-Korsakoff, Franck, Sibelius, and Prokofieff well up on the list. Symphony is by far and away the most popular form, and a third of the Antioch record collection is in this category. Chamber music, however, is steadily gaining in popularity.

One of the most interesting facts about the record collection is that it has been from the beginning a student enterprise, carried on largely through student enthusiasm and initiative. In 1928 a music-hungry student bought a $245 phonograph and started giving Sunday afternoon concerts, "passing the hat" to pay for the machine.

Moved by his enthusiasm, the class of 1928 pledged support to the College music program for 10 years, most of the money going for records. When the collection was doubled in 1936 by a gift from the Carnegie Corporation, students helped move it to more commodious quarters and recatalogued it. The custodians are students, and students help select all new records. They are also generous about lending and donating records.

Prokofieff's "Peter and the Wolf," on loan, is currently delighting dozens of student borrowers; and the Sibelius Club, one of several informal all-student groups that have sprung up to study various composers, donated one of his symphonies to the library.

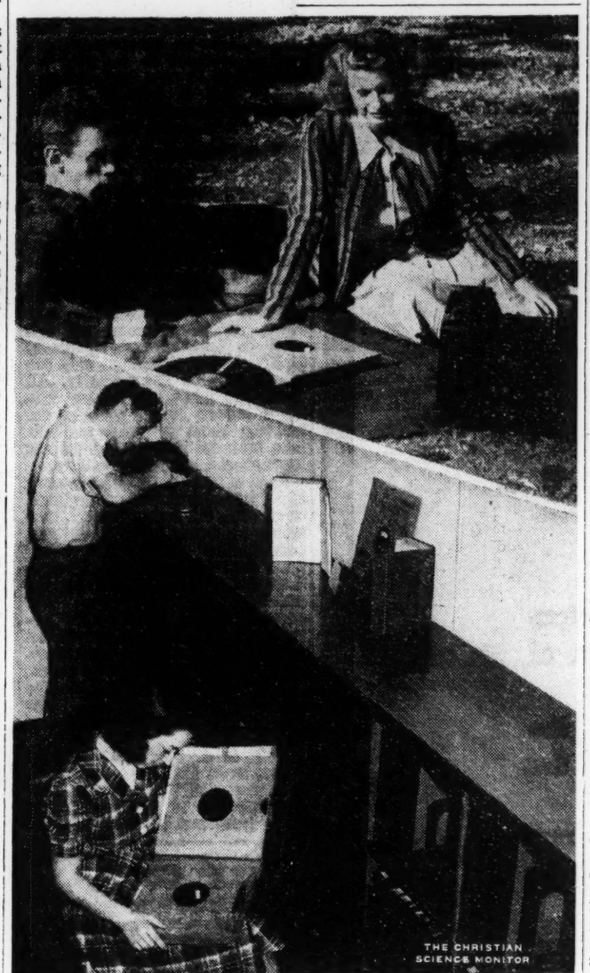
March and April are the most popular months for music at Antioch, since many students own portable phonographs and like to play the records out of doors. Electrical pickups for radio loudspeakers are also very popular in the dormitories.

Not just one small group but practically everybody borrows the records. Engineering students and business majors, prospective social workers and statisticians, may listen apathetically when they drop into a friend's room or stumble over a "vic concert" on the lawn; but with "music in the air" and the opportunity for frequent repetition, they soon find themselves recognizing familiar phrases, asking for certain selections, and finally borrowing albums themselves.

The use of the library has grown enormously. The year before last, 2,862 albums were borrowed; last year, 5,840. In September, 1937, only 88 albums were borrowed; last year the figure went to 357; during September of this school year, 500 albums were borrowed.

Most of the music taken out is used for private enjoyment by individuals or small informal groups like the Sibelius Club. Some is used for classes, for Players' productions, or as accompaniment for films. There are weekly Sunday evening concerts—a custom carried on in unbroken succession since 1928.

The Antioch music library is of course only one part of the College music program, which includes chorus and orchestra, music appreciation, piano, voice, and an annual concert series by visiting artists. In giving students opportunity to participate directly in musical activities, and in making instruction available, these organizations are of first importance. In giving students the original incentive to participate, however, and in providing them with a genuine interest in music and a background of familiarity with it which will be life-long possessions, the record collection, as the students make use of it, is perhaps the most important single factor in Antioch's music education.



Above—A blanket out on the campus in the sun, and a boy and girl relax in informal comfort while they listen to an album of recordings borrowed from the music library, played on a portable phonograph also loaned by the library. Below—Corner of the Antioch College Music Library, showing student librarians checking over the albums. The Library also houses books on music, and musical scores, which the students may borrow and follow while they play the recordings.

Half the Student Body Earning Part Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Williamstown, Mass.

More than half the student body at Williams College is earning some part of its expenses through campus jobs, it is announced. Through the Student Aid Committee, over 400 Williams undergraduates earned a total of $68,000 during the last academic year, at jobs that varied from fraternity waiters to water analysts. "Any Williams student has an opportunity to defray his expenses in 99 different types of positions," Mr. Osterhout, Committee Chairman, stated in his report. "In addition, $25,000 was earned by Williams men during this summer vacation, a strong indication that Williams undergraduates are able and willing to help themselves."

No Blackouts of Their Meeting

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

England

Dear Editor:

A recent Round Tabler quoted the challenging statement which appears above the doorway of a college library, "Who knows only his own generation remains always a child," and this has caused me to write again to the Youth Round Table after a lapse of a few years.

After giving thought to this subject, my conclusion is that a knowledge of history and of the literature and culture of earlier times is undoubtedly worth while, but it should always be in subservience to present-day requirements, rather than as an end in itself.

In a recent discussion with some of my friends, it was brought out that the average self-made business man gets along pretty well. He does not need the culture of past generations to help him bring his life's work to fruition. His individual experience is the school of his manliness. I must, however, concede to the author of the above-quoted inscription that our average present-day man would be blessed with a richer, though not necessarily finer, type of manhood, if he studied the activities of earlier generations.

While writing, may I tell you that the Cosmos Monitor Group in London, of which I am a member, is carrying on its activities, although some of its former members have spread to other centers of activity. One we are able to hear reading regularly from the pages of the Monitor over shortwave station WRUL. Blackouts have not dulled the liveliness of our meetings, and we are all growing richer in knowledge of the activities of our fellowman of both past and present generations, thanks to the wealth of good reading ever appearing in The Christian Science Monitor.

(Mr.) D. B. T.

South Africa

Dear Chairman and Round Tablers:

I daresay that by the time my letter is received, there will have been many letters in answer to the question asked by one of the Round Tablers, on how to "get things done," particularly all the Monitor reading. This used to be the very thing that one time seemed to worry me, until somebody gave me a good idea, and I would very much like to pass it on. He said that he once had lived in a northerly country (I think it might have been Iceland) and he used to get a great pile of Monitors all in one post. In order to ensure orderly reading, he would sort them out in their dates, and read a Monday edition on Monday, a Tuesday on Tuesday, and so on.

Over here at the Cape, we get our Monitors about six weeks after the publishing date, and so it would be quite easy to leave them in a gradually accumulating heap, reading odd articles at random, but as this certainly is not living up to our highest sense of order, I have been following the above example, and sort them out into their dates, and so have my daily paper. In this way I have something lovely to look forward to every day. I, too, have a busy day, but it is never too busy to allow me to forfeit my Monitor reading.

Only a few months ago, while experiencing a seeming "lack" period, it came to me that I might discontinue the Monitor, or at least limit myself to one or two a week, but I absolutely refused to consider it. And now in my increased activity and supply, I am singing a song of gratitude that I never had to be without our grand newspaper, not even for one day!

(Miss) R. K.

Through the Editor's Window

School and College Music Improving

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It was not so many years ago, as history counts years, that college glee clubs sounded more like barber-shop quartets than musical organizations. And well do I recall that the songs sung by a certain high school to which I was supposed to bring the amenities of English literature were, from a musical point of view, pretty thin. Yet, last time I stood in a school assembly I heard some 300 boys and girls sing, as a matter of course and with evident enjoyment, a Gilbert and Sullivan Opera number, a portion of Finlandia, and a Bach chorale. Recently, in two wonderful sessions with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky conducting, the combined Harvard Glee Club and Radcliffe Chorus under Wallace Goodrich sang the complete Bach B minor Mass, and I never heard better college singing.

This is National Music Week, a week set apart in the United States for a city, county, State, and Nation-wide celebration in honor of music. As stated in the May School Life: "It is a spontaneous participation, through performance or listening, in the most democratic of the arts. It is a 7-day 'drive' by the friends of music, to make more widespread the enjoyment of music by the general public, and to extend the recognition of its value as an individual and a community asset."

* * *

You may have heard the children of Wales sing—at least over the air. You may have heard the great chorus from Helsinki that toured parts of the United States a year or so ago. In Europe they have long had these appreciations. But if you have not heard some of the finer college and school choruses in the United States in recent years, National Music Week may give you an opportunity to do so,—and their worth may surprise you.

American education owes much to Thomas Whitney Surette and Archebald Davison. For if I am not mistaken the really widespread concern with good music by college groups got its inspiration first from the work of the Harvard Glee Club years ago—the first great college glee club to devote itself to great music; and the enriching of the music of secondary and elementary schools came originally through the schools here and there that followed, as did Harvard, the Surette-Davison lead.

* * *

I have seen a hundred or more little children call out with delighted recognition the name of a composition a few bars of which Mr. Surette has just played from the Assembly Hall platform. I have watched the way in which good music has gradually penetrated an entire school—with its rich rewards of interest in recorded music, good singing, amateur instrumental ensembles, and joyful attendance at children's symphony concerts.

Anyone who has listened to the eager response of the hosts of children at the concerts conducted by Walter Damrosch or the late Ernest Schelling knows that music is a living art in schools. A friend of mine bounced into my office the other day to pour out gratitude for the children's concerts given just around the corner from here during the winter. "You ought to see the buses," she exclaimed. As indeed you ought to! Those seeing the lines of school buses blocks long as they disgorged their eager passengers from school after school, would have thought some modern Pied Piper had just gone ahead into that concert hall.

* * *

So—are we appreciative enough of the music that has been brought into our schools and colleges? When I was in college there was only one course for hungry music lovers—I have always been glad I took it for its rewards were more than those of a whole sheaf of courses in some other fields—and for it no college credit was given. I have just been thumbing through the pages of a volume by Randall Thompson published by Macmillan (1935) entitled "College Music," and the rich fare in this great field now offered by college after college is something to warm the heart.

When I attended the National Education Association convention last February, one entire evening was a great musical pageant given by the St. Louis Public schools, and even yet in imagination I can hear those children sing! And there was musical background in it. Children who have worked on a major interpretation like that have gained some knowledge of music as real expression, as a universal language.

* * *

Wars do not help the musical development of the countries involved. It is not coincidence that so many of the Metropolitan's great opera stars today are from the Scandinavian countries. During the World War of yesterday, when those men and women were studying, their lands were allowed to remain neutral. Much sturdy building will have to be done, after the present conflict ceases, if we are to reconstruct anew in this field.

But in the meanwhile, let us become more aware of the fine school and college music throughout the United States. Not alone is it important in the development of the American people; but also, through it may come a means of cultural liberation to peoples elsewhere, when at last a blessed and well founded peace enables them to return in freedom and security to "the most democratic of the arts."

A Tuesday Column

Spring Comes to Summer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Spring comes to summer, and the year grows glorious
With color, warmth, and the wide spread of days
Canopy-like stretched over woodland ways—
Days when vacation dreaming is victorious.

As the whole year, like all the world, is turning
To this delightfulness of school days closed,
Miss not next autumn's warning: "This man dozed
Near to the very font of summer's learning."

KIMMIS HARTLEY HENDRICK

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"Hidden" Verses of the Bible on
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HEALING
and hundreds of other subjects

The Bible is a veritable Treasure Chest of practical help and inspiration, but hundreds of its verses are often overlooked. These verses are literally *hidden* away, and are found only by chance if the student depends on any but the most up-to-date method.

The following well-known verses: "Then I will give you rain in due season, and the land shall yield her increase, and the trees of the field shall yield their fruit. And your threshing shall reach unto the vintage, and the vintage shall reach unto the sowing time, and ye shall eat your bread to the full, and dwell in your land safely."—Leviticus 26:4, 5 are outstanding verses on the important subject of Supply. Yet the subject word Supply is not included in the wording and the verses might be entirely overlooked if the student were depending on the old style method of finding and running references. The verses are literally hidden away.

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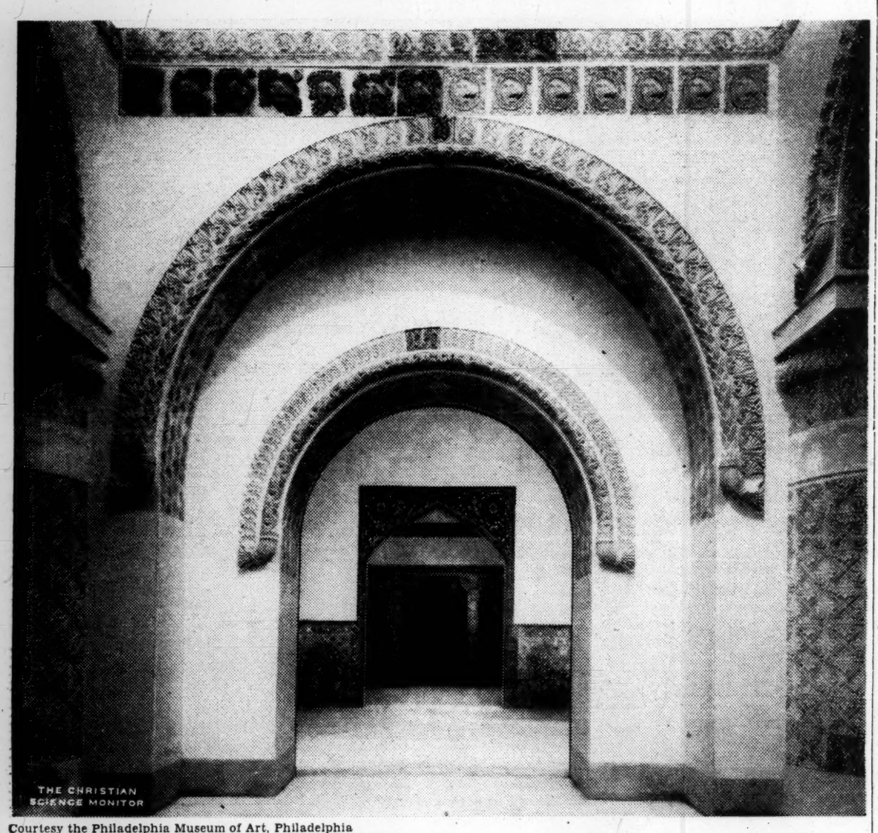
Decorative Arts Antiques

Contemporary Industrial Arts—A Museum's New Wing

Home Planning and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page



Courtesy the Philadelphia Museum of Art, Philadelphia

In the new Oriental Wing of the Philadelphia Museum of Art, which opened in April, there have been reconstructed numerous eminent examples of Persian, Indian, and Chinese architecture. In the foreground of this view is a double arch from Persia, dating from the third to seventh century. A. D. In middle distance, above the pointed arch, is set a beautiful mosaic spandrel of the 1500's, from the Royal Bazaar of Ispahan. Columns of the mandapam (portico) of an Indian temple at Madura show in the distance; date, 1550. The generosity of several friends is represented here.

New Oriental Galleries

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

In opening its new Oriental wing, comprising 13 galleries, the Philadelphia Museum of Art is offering a magnificent survey of the decorative arts of Persia, India, and China. Underlying the display, which has been made possible through WPA grants, is recognition of architecture as the mother of decoration.

In four magnificent installations, the public makes dramatic acquaintance with Oriental design cultures. Three of the four create an impressive vista, beginning with a Sasanian palace arch from Persia of the Third to Seventh centuries, continuing through the brilliant blues, pearls, and blacks of 16th century Ispanhan Persian tiles and culminating in Indian columns from a Madura temple dating about 1550.

Symmetry and repetition lend dignity to the Oriental design concept, while arches and columns are of great importance. The Sasanian motifs, of floral suggestions, came from excavations in a palace at Damghan, Persia, made jointly in 1931 by the Philadelphia Museum of Art and the University of Pennsylvania Museum.

The natural colored stucco of this early Oriental architecture contrasts with the vivid tile colors of the second gallery, to which it leads. Here, striking mosaic panels from two sources have been brought together as an architectural unit, to create the effect of a 16th century Persian room. A spandrel, given by A. Hobineau, is from the Royal Bazaar of Ispahan, 16th century, while lower wall panels of mosaic tile come from a 15th century mosque of the Sunni dervishes, also at Ispahan.

Ancient Rugs to Hang Here

This room is used as natural background for Persian carpets, and is supplemented in the entrance foyer by the Joseph Lees William collection of some of the greatest achievements of Persian rug craftsmen.

Entering from the Persian gallery, the visitor finds himself in an impressive portico of columns, an Indian Temple mandapam, or portico, rich in carving with elaborate iconographic detail on its columns. Running around the upper reaches of the portico is a fine frieze of figures in high relief. Placed in what might be inner darkness, these gems of Indian decorative design are skilfully accented by lighting.

Through the generosity of the donors, Susan Pepper Gibson, Mary Gibson Henry and Henry C. Gibson, it was possible to send research workers to India to study just such architectural settings thus insuring the authenticity of the present installation.

A Bronze Statue of Siva

With the portico as key to Indian culture, the gallery harbors also various bronzes of the period, including a figure of Siva dancing. Among other striking examples of the arts and crafts are a superb black slate relief of Surya Deva, and carved wood doors from Akbari. Examples of the Ghandaran school of sculpture round out the survey. Subsidiary galleries are being installed as study rooms for other collections of the arts and crafts of Persia and India.

From the side aisle of the Indian portico the visitor enters the first gallery of the Chinese sequence, where he is introduced to sculpture of the great T'ang Dynasty of the gods. But the most dramatic of the Chinese installations is, again, architectural, the great Ming Palace Hall from Peiping, 17th century, gift to the museum of Edward B. Robinette.

Said to be the finest single architectural unit ever to leave China, and here exhibited for the first time, this is an exquisite interior, with brooding reds and hints of turquoise. It is used as setting both for important Chinese paintings and for lacquer cabinets filled with Chinese porcelains from the collection of General and Mrs. William Crozier of Washington, lent as a special feature for the opening of the Oriental wing.

Courtesy The Metropolitan Museum of Art

Contemporary Industrial Art is the name given to the exhibition which the Metropolitan Museum of New York City has just opened, to continue through Sept. 15. The fifteenth to be held since 1917, it stresses new materials now available to architects and designers. An expertly staged little show, though a unit of the entire scheme, is this group display of fabricated glass, ceramics, and plastics, arranged by Arthur Loomis Harmon, architect; Leon V. Solon, designer; Anne Harmon, collaborator. Described in the adjoining article.

A Museum Exhibition Of The Arts in Industry

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

New York

That the Metropolitan Museum of Art believes its opportunities to serve the public extend far beyond the field of fine arts has been proven in many ways, but conspicuously in its encouragement of collaboration between art and industry. Much benefit has come to both these groups from the fourteen exhibitions of industrial art that have been held in the museum's galleries since 1917. Now the fifteenth has opened, to continue until Sept. 16.

The one before this was based on a first showing of medium-cost furniture, designed for the occasion and arranged to appear concurrently in the stores of this and other cities. The present scheme is different indeed, for not primarily objects, but emphasis on the stuffs they are made from, has been the dominant purpose of the organizers and other participants in creating the present show. Over a score leading architects and designers made up the planning committee, and these gained the co-operation of more than four hundred craftsmen, other designers, and manufacturers, in nearly half the States. This number of collaborators is double that engaged in any previous similar event at the museum, and indicates greater desire of manufacturers for artist-designers' assistance.

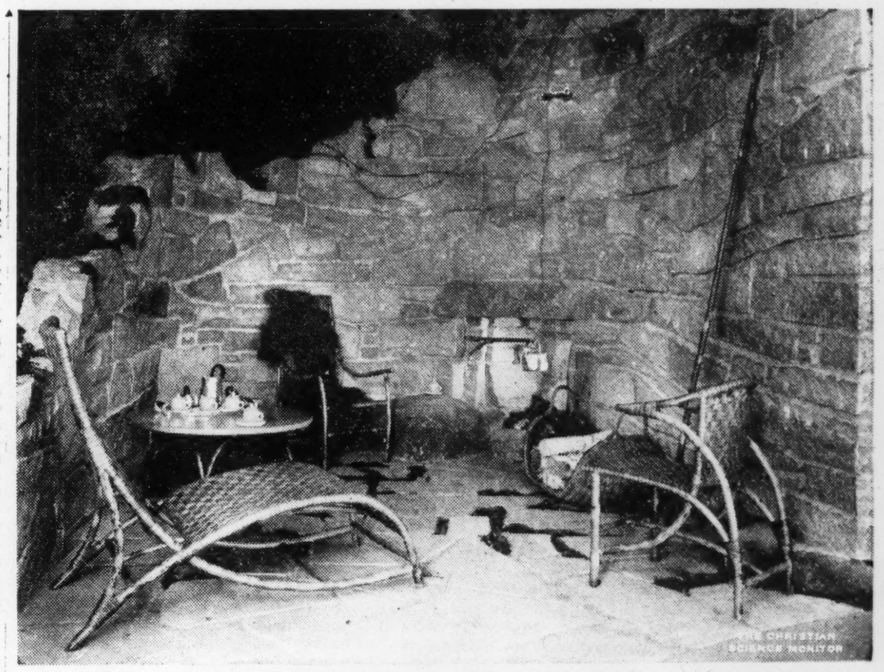
Also, it indicates that designers are becoming better qualified to work with producers of goods, and are acquiring a practical acquaintance with production methods that ally them with industry, instead of being, as at first, merely artists who contributed to industry as outsiders in a world of their own. So here we see the most convincing evidence so far, that art in industry is now more than a phrase, and is actually a vital factor, of America's manufacturing and commercial life.

New Materials; New Names

The number and variety of new or developed materials that have appeared in the last dozen years is bewildering to the public at large, their names being without previous meaning. Ludite, Fiber Glass, Flexglass, Lucite, Plexiglas, Catalin, Shellflex, Tenite, Thermopane, Acoustone, Nylon—these are a few. Maybe some will become as familiar and significant as Kodak, but at present they are meaningless to the majority. All these, and more, are worked into single objects or are parts of the fourteen room interiors and the four material groups that fill the large special exhibition gallery.

Each of these units was the work of a leading architect or designer, or of both, the names in each case giving assurance of authority and commanding ability. The living room shown in one of the illustrations here was designed by the architect, Eugene Schoen, and gave him occasion to utilize numerous materials and methods not available a few years ago. Then, glass building block was made, but in forms that seem primitive compared with today's. The drapery fabrics are also glass, a new product.

This is a water-resistant interior; even the books have been "waterproofed." The larger table is composed of three pieces of plate glass and a metal bar, the supports being quarter sections of a cylinder. A smaller table is of Plexiglas, a plastic with the appearance of glass, but a fraction of its weight, and pliant at about the boiling point of water. Electric lighting is fluorescent, by a glass gas-filled tube without filament, that is without glare and takes less current for equal illumination.



An outdoor living room, by Russel Wright, who carries the idea of rustic fireplace into sophisticated circles, using ancient materials, rather than demonstrating modern or synthetic ones.

Outdoor Living to the Fore

Doubtless it is not chance, but significant of growing national desire for more outdoor life and for country homes, that five of the interiors have such associations. The most complete return to nature has been accomplished by Russel Wright, whose outdoor living room is pictured here.

Numerous families with homes in suburbs or country have open-air fireplaces of one sort or another, but the like of this has not been seen before. It seems to be an exception to the rule of this show, for the stone walls and flagging, and the rounded top boulder as a seat before the fireplace, are not modern in material, character, or use, but formed man's first shelters. But the comfortable hickory furniture attaches the whole to the house of a large estate, and the luncheon service speaks for ready hospitality.

Architect Edward D. Stone designed a Dining Alcove set in the angle made by exterior brick walls, shaded overhead by split bamboo, at one side an open bamboo grille. The table setting and foods may reach their places by way of a window against which the table end stands. Designer Donald Deskey's Prefabricated Cabin Interior is another unit that appeals to lovers of simple comforts in rustic locale. Both side- and arm-chairs have simplest of frames, seats and sides filled with wide strips of tan leather. A folding table for six has tubular steel legs painted to match the greyed natural wood of furniture and the plywood of walls and ceiling.

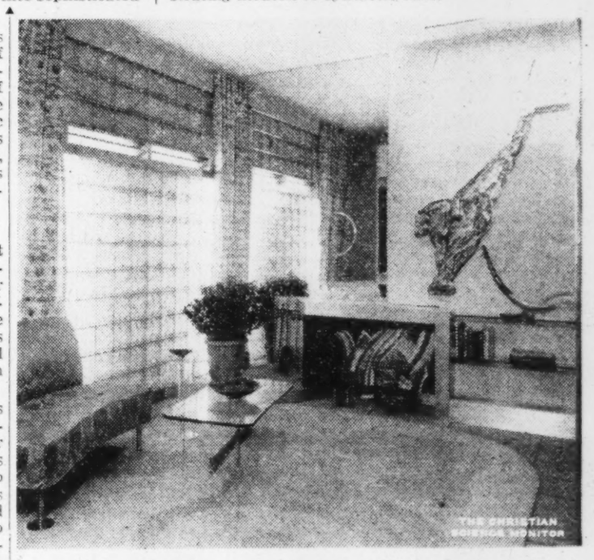
There are two rooms for children, one by William Lescaze and another by Raymond Loewy. In a living room by Gilbert Rohde, Airtex and Diatex are used on chairs to cushion them. Accotile and cork floor the niche, and Acoustone forms the ceiling. If these terms sound strange, that's just what is expected by the products' manufacturers, who find such trade names a commercial necessity.

There are two Materials Groups, that by Ely Jacques Kahn and Walter Kantack including metals and glass. Five vertical panels of the curved back wall are black Flexglass alternating with Fiberglas. There is little similarity in these products, one being made by a plywood company and the other by a glass corporation.

The second Materials Group is pictured above, and is an alluring array of a multitude of forms in which ceramics, glass and plastics are all decoratively employed. Recessed panels of a curved wall hold works in tile, glass and plastic, mosaic, sculptured figures in terra-cotta and Catalin, glass ware, pottery and china.

There are pottery andirons and a radio encased in Tenite, a plastic. An aquarium is a glass cylinder, rather than the usual bowl. The circular section holds many artistic fabrications, protected only by small cords attached lightly at top and lower ends. This unit was designed by Arthur Loomis Harmon, architect; Leon V. Solon, designer; Anne Harmon, collaborator.

The adroit modernity of the basic conception is a delight of itself; the scenic success of blank and occupied panels is complete; the displayed objects are skillfully placed and lighted, groups and single objects given emphasis by their proximity. This and other group arrangements hold interests that supplement notably the home interiors, which are dominant.



One of the fourteen home interiors in this living room by Architect Eugene Schoen, in which all materials are waterproof or resistant. Draperies around the glass-block windows are also glass; seat cushions, rubber.

Colors for The Screened Porch

There is one color scheme in particular which employs soft, dark hues to excellent advantage for the screened porch. Deep wine red paint is used for the floors, and the table is painted a lighter tone of the same color. French gray chairs and soft green window boxes are accented by the delft blue chair cushions. This gives a lively effect, yet not too gay.

Kings of the Forests

Mahogany trees are giants of the forest; they grow to 150 ft. in height and range from 3 to 7 ft. in diameter. The first limb may be 50 to 80 ft. above the ground.

* * *

Veneers for inlay were used by the ancient Egyptians.

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After-School Education Scrutinized

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb., May 7—Education that Sis and Buddy get after the school day is over—at the radio, in the movie, on the playground, through the church—should get increased attention from Parent-Teacher Associations, the Oregon mother who is to be the new President of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers told her group here. After all, she noted, school claims only about one fourth of the children's 24 hours, only 160 of the days in a year; home and community get the rest.

Mrs. William Kletzer, of Portland, Ore., unopposed candidate for the three-year Presidency of this organization of 2,400,000 men and women, made a few remarks at the opening session, previous to her election, that hinted the points she is likely to emphasize during her regime.

She spoke in connection with proposed new bylaws which, incidentally, were not adopted.

Looking over old aims of her organization which she thought needed new emphasis, Mrs. Kletzer put high on the list attention to the spiritual welfare of children.

"Spiritual needs of children are not being met as they should be," Mrs. Kletzer told the group.

Religious Contacts Lacking

In an interview, she pointed out that this widespread need had been revealed at the White House conference last January. At that time, she said, it was estimated that half the children in the United States are without religious contacts.

Mrs. Kletzer said she thought this situation had resulted in part from a reaction against indoctrination of children as practiced by an earlier generation. Parents of this generation, she believes, have leaned over backwards to avoid forcing religious views upon their children, with the result that many children have been denied access to all religious influences. Now these parents are finding that children need to think beyond the material world, said the P. T. A. leader.

"We discover that we all need something outside ourselves," Mrs. Kletzer continued. "We all need to think beyond the material world, to learn brotherly love, the Golden Rule. And it is through our churches that we learn these things.

Has Had Wide Experience

"The P. T. A. can do much to focus attention on spiritual needs. As we as members become aware of them, we will give stronger support to our churches and their activities for children. We will come to think of the church not as a separate pocket in our community but as an essential agency in a well-rounded community life."

Mrs. William Kletzer
Of Portland, Ore., elected unopposed to the position of President of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Mrs. Warren L. Mabrey
Of Cape Girardeau, Mo., Secretary of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers

Mrs. Kletzer's experience in her home State has given her an unusually deep knowledge of community conditions. She has served on all kinds of official and unofficial commissions and committees for public welfare. Two Governors appointed her to four terms on the State Child Welfare Commission. She was also during that time Chairman of a survey of public welfare of Oregon. She has been active in welfare activities of the American Legion Auxiliary and the Federated Clubs of her State. Pi Gamma Mu, national social science fraternity, made her a member.

She is not a college woman, academically speaking, but she is one of those people whose zeal for learning has given her a continuous education, surpassing that of many diploma holders. Some time before the World War, her husband, a graduate engineer, went to farming. Shut off from the city, she began taking college extension courses. Then came the war, and her husband was made Captain in the U. S. Engineers. That meant that Mrs. Kletzer had to take over the job of running the ranch. With three small children, she made the management of a general farm a side line and did it successfully.

When the children reached high school age, the Kletzers decided it was time to move to the city, and they went to Portland, where they have lived ever since. But Mrs. Kletzer says she wouldn't have missed that ranching experience for anything. It serves her well now as she prepares to take over the role of President of an organization which estimates its membership as 45 per cent rural.

Nominees Unopposed

Although nominations from the floor were called for none was proposed, and the slate put forward by the Congress' Board of Managers, composed of Presidents of all the State P. T. A.'s and committee Chairmen, was adopted at the start of the convention. Other unopposed nominees were: Mrs. William A. Hastings, Madison, Wis., First Vice-President; Mrs. Charles D. Center, of College Park, Ga., Secretary; Mrs. James K. Lytle, of Los Angeles, Calif., Treasurer; and Mr. Howard V. Funk, of Bronxville, N. Y., Vice-President for Region I.

Preceding the convention, officers of two other national P. T. A. groups were elected here. Mrs. P. B. Digby of Pittsburgh, Pa., is the new Chairman of the State President's Conference, and Mrs. Gail Powell of Kearney, Neb., is the 1940 President of the State President's Club.

Youth's 'World of Tomorrow' Held Bright

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 7—Opportunities for youth in building the "world of tomorrow" are greater today through technological advancement and industrial research than ever before in the Nation's history, in the opinion of Alfred P. Sloan Jr., Chairman of the Board of General Motors Corporation.

"The America of the future is man's to make," Mr. Sloan declared at a dinner he gave to a group of 400 college men at a preview of his Company's exhibit at the New York World's Fair last night. "It may be very much like the world of today, and again it may be even better than the world envisioned in the Futurama. That is the challenge to youth today. The message we want to convey is that the possibilities of the future hold a far better way of living than exists today, made possible by capitalizing the progress of science and industry."

Mr. Sloan and William S. Knudsen, and Charles F. Kettering, President and Vice-President of General Motors, respectively, saw technological advancement and industrial research as in the "covered wagon day" stage.

"The opportunities for youth in building the world of tomorrow," was the theme of the dinner, which marked the beginning of the Corporation's activities at the Fair. It was said to have been the first attempt by any large business concern to promote discussion of youth's problems with young people.

Experts Are Questioned

Addresses by General Motors officials were followed by an "Information, Please," period, during which the young people at the dinner directed questions at Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Ernest M. Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College, and Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, U. S. A., retired. Clifton Fadiman, book reviewer and conductor of the radio program, "Information, Please," presided during the question period.

"I want to say most earnestly to you young men," Mr. Sloan continued, "that solution of the problems of a higher standard of living, of reduced unemployment, of expansion of business—is aggressive capitalization of technological progress, reducing the prices of goods and services so that they may be brought within the reach of an ever-increasing number. It is the only way.

"On my part, I can say to you without reservation and with the greatest conviction that the possibilities of the years to come—your opportunities—are just what you make them. Potentially, they are beyond the imagination of any of you. The sole question is: how intelligently are we to manage our affairs?

"Fundamentally, there are just two approaches to accomplish everything that all desire to accomplish, providing more things for more people in more places. They are increased efficiency, through the capitalization of technological improvement, and more work.

An "Absolute Zero"

"There lies the answer and the only solution, and yet, in the face of that, we only recently had a distinguished official in public life suggest the desirability of putting a tax on technological progress—the absolute zero in economic intelligence, and if it should be brought about, it would penalize, if not ultimately close, the only approach to industrial progress."

Mr. Knudsen said he divided youth into three categories—"the searchers, the teachers, and the doers."

"Now industry needs all of these groups," he continued. "We in industry want the young men; we want them to go out and try their hands at things."

Mr. Kettering held that the United States has excesses of men, money, and materials and that all it lacks are "new projects—new inventions, new products, new activities."

During the question and answer period, one query sent in asked if young people should look to government or private enterprise to solve the problem of "want in the midst of plenty."

General Johnson said this condition was due in part to government action.

"I think we might try a slightly divergent course from now on," he added.

"Greatest Motivating Force"

Dr. Hopkins, in answering a query as to whether there was any substitute for the profit motive, described intelligent self-interest as "perhaps the greatest motivating force for progress."

"I think the profit motive is an incentive, and until we get a better human race, it will be the greatest incentive," he continued. "I think the force of this motive remains the same as formerly."

Another question asked if technological development would not throw more and more men out of work as time goes on.

"No, I don't think so," Dr. Compton replied, "because technological improvement works in two ways. It decreases the amount of labor required to produce goods and it also results in developing new things. Every time the efficiency of production increases, there may be a reduction in the amount of work required, but there may be an increase, if the product is sold to more people. I don't believe it is possible to plan with any degree of precision to avoid temporary technological unemployment. The jolt may be softened by intelligent planning, however."

Mr. Kettering replied to a question asking if it were reasonable to expect expansion in manufacturing alone to absorb the millions reported unemployed, declaring he thought so.

"If we get sufficient expansion in industry it will take up the slack," he said. "If we get a lot of new industries we would not have enough people."

Would Remove Fetters

The question of whether business and industrial expansion, if free to follow a natural course, would absorb idle money, men, and materials was answered by Dr. Compton, who said that if industry were unfettered, "the chances are it could go a long way in the direction indicated by that question."

"I think the natural course would have to include a reasonable degree of freedom from restrictions and also a reasonable amount of competition in order to keep the elements of industry very much on the alert," he added.

Dr. Hopkins, in reply to a query as to whether a "young man of intelligence, without a college education," could work himself up to the top of industry, said that in such a case he did not think a formal education would be needed at all.

"Some men," he continued, "get a great deal from a formal education, some men get very little. Many men, moreover, may be harmed by a formal education. Many men, over the rocky road of self-attainment, do more than any institution could do for them."

No Early Threat Seen in 'U-235' To Usual Sources of Power

ITHACA, N. Y., May 7 (AP)—A Cornell University physical scientist declared last night that there was no immediate likelihood of coal, oil or electricity being supplanted by "U-235," the miracle substance with which chemical science has unlocked the secret of atomic power.

Hans A. Bethe, professor of physics, in a statement to the Associated Press explained that the scarcity and laboratory cost of isolating "U-235," a rare isotope or chemical twin of the heavy element uranium, put into "the distant future" the production of energy from this source on any commercial scale.

One pound of "U-235," the most potent power source yet harnessed by technical science, is said by research men to have the potential energy output of 1,000,000 pounds of coal.

Commenting on the disclosure Saturday that Columbia University physical scientists in New York City had isolated small quantities of the substance and found in epochal experiments that it released energy indefinitely when immersed in cold water, Professor Bethe explained:

"This isotope splits into two parts under the influence of slow neutrons, as has been shown by researches at Columbia University In the splitting very large energies are released and, in addition, more neutrons are produced than are used up. The nuclear reaction is therefore self-perpetuating."

Professor Bethe said a minimum of one pound of "U-235" would be required for energy production and that physicists at present were "very happy" if they could produce one millionth of a gram.

He said that in natural uranium there were about 140 atoms of "U-238," the other isotope of uranium, to each atom of "U-235," making the latter more difficult to extract than radium, even though it is 10,000 times more plentiful in the earth's surface than radium.

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Detroit Here Tomorrow for Two-Game Series With Boston—Tufts Track Chances

Sox Batting Attack Rings When Mound Staff Falters

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

On those days when the Red Sox pitching is not first class, the offense has a habit of running to the rescue. Frequently of late Joe Cronin's varied collection of hurlers have had little success silencing the bats of the opposition, but because the local sluggers could play a merry tattoo on the left-field wall at Fenway Park, Boston today is leading the American League. What is more, they expect to stay there for a while.

Red Sox bats came to the assistance of unsteady hurling yesterday, in the second game of the Cleveland series. Emerson Dickman making his fourth start of the season, was hit hard during the first five innings and finally had to give up the ship with two on and nobody out in the sixth. Jack Wilson relieved him and did very well, but if it had not been for the blasting bludgeons, the locals would be trailing the Indians in the standing today.

Foxx Set Spark

Jimmy Foxx, Ted Williams and Doc Cramer are shouldering the attack at the present time, with a combined batting average of .369 for 16 games. Foxx's sixth homer was the spark that started a six-run fire in the fourth inning yesterday and lifted the Sox back to the top of the ladder. As Williams was on second base as a result of his double, Foxxie had two runs driven in for the day and brought his 1940 total to 24. He is 10 up on his closest league rival—Joe Kuhel of Chicago—in this paramount department.

Williams has been climbing steadily in the most recent eight games and early today was up to .371. He has made at least two hits in every contest since April 27, and over that stretch has hit five doubles, two triples and a homer for 11 runs batted across. In his new left field position Teddy is holding up acceptably. He made an error in the opening game against Washington at Griffith Stadium, but since has taken 36 chances without a miss.

Cramer Starring

Cramer is leading the American League hit parade with 26 and is even with Williams in the averages.

He has been to bat eight more times than Ted, however. Doc is a marvel at getting on base and easily is the No. 1 center fielder in the circuit. Joe Di Maggio may overshadow him before the end of the season, but right now Doc is in a class by himself.

Lou Finney, also, has been a tower on offense. Filling in for the injured Dom Di Maggio, Lou may finish out the race in right field. As some of the scribes predicted at spring training camp, the veteran has stolen the thunder of the rookie sensation.

Tabor Better

Jim Tabor is hitting better than he was two weeks ago, although his average is still low because of the slow start. He has gone up 162 percentage points in the last eight games. Manager Joe Cronin seems unable to get started at the plate. As the Cleveland series continued today at Fenway, he was still trying to get above the .200 level. But Joe will rain base hits all over the field one of these days. Bobby Doerr, too, is below his normal average by almost 100 points, but he will come back in time.

As has been the case in recent seasons, it is almost impossible for the Red Sox to fall into a team batting slump. When Finney, Cramer and Foxx are not hitting, Cronin, Doerr and Tabor are. When Foxx fails to come through with that long hit which breaks up the game, Williams or Cronin does. Even Johnny Peacock is hitting the ball harder this spring, although most of his efforts are going right at a waiting fielder.

* * *

Briefs . . . Del Baker drives his Detroit Tigers into Fenway Park tomorrow for the first of a two-game series . . . It will be the final Red Sox series here prior to a long road tour . . . Wilson should be a big help to the Sox this year as a relief man . . . His fast ball is very effective in the late innings, when shadows begin to fall on the field . . . The Bees are creating a mild surprise in the western section of the National League . . . Their triumph yesterday at Pittsburgh lifted them out of the cellar and into a tie with the Pirates for sixth place . . . Les Scarsella is hitting the ball for Casey Stengel . . . His average rose to .400 yesterday when he collected three singles . . . Eddie Miller is hitting harder this spring . . . With his average at .341, as it was this morning, Ed is the outstanding shortstop in the circuit by a wide margin.

Kane of Cornell Named President Of Tennis League

Formation of the Eastern Intercollegiate Tennis Association, with eight colleges as members, was announced yesterday by Asa S. Bushnell, Executive Director of the Central Office for Eastern Intercollegiate Athletics. The members are Army, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Navy, Pennsylvania, and Princeton. Robert J. Kane, of Cornell, has been named President and Bushnell, Secretary-Treasurer.

Although the tennis season is almost half over, the association will be in active operation this year, with the schedule retroactive. The title will be eligible, however, only to those colleges who have played at least four matches with association opponents.

Competition among the members of the league began April 6 and there are 13 matches remaining to be played. The remainder of the schedule:

May 10—Cornell at Columbia; 11—Cornell at Harvard, Army at Columbia; 15—Princeton at Pennsylvania, Dartmouth at Army; 17—Cornell at Princeton, Dartmouth at Columbia; 18—Cornell at Army, Dartmouth at Princeton, Pennsylvania at Navy; 22—Harvard at Dartmouth; 25—Pennsylvania at Cornell.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

Pro-Amateur Golf

Johnny Thoren, the Woodland professional, and Mel Demarais of United Shoe combined to win the N. E. P. G. A. amateur-pro tournament at South Shore yesterday with a score of 68-66—134. Demarais' 70 in the afternoon was the lowest individual round of the day. In a tie for second place were Tom Mahan and Ray Hansbury of United Shoe, 68-68—136, and Thoren and Perrin Jarboe of Woodland, 71-65—136. The tournament was played Metropolitan style, which allows the pros to play with as many as three amateur partners. Thoren also found himself in a tie for third with Partner Leo Brown of Woodland, 71-68—169, a score which matched that turned in by Tony Manero and Phil Sheehy of Salem.

Major League Baseball Family

© Harris & Ewing

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The pride and joy of Clark C. Griffith, president of the Washington baseball club, these days is young Thomas Griffith Cronin, son of the manager of the Boston Red Sox and Mrs. Joe Cronin. Mrs. Cronin, nee Mildred Robertson, is the adopted daughter of Griffith.

Syracuse Crew Progressing Rapidly for Derby Day Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y. — Progressing steadily after the latest start in their history, Syracuse's oarsmen look for vast improvement when they row Yale and M. I. T. May 11 on the Housatonic River in the historic Derby Day regatta.

With only nine days' practice, the Orange varsity and jayvee eights made a surprising showing in their first start, taking seconds behind Harvard in the Rowe Cup affair. Although still far from top form, the two added weeks of work before Derby Day will be extremely valuable to Ned Ten Eyck's flotilla. The freshmen, scheduled for their first start, remain an unknown quantity.

Unbiased crew followers view the Syracuse varsity, a veteran combination, as a potentially powerful eight, but much mileage is needed before a fair test can be made.

Jerry Bradley, 160-pound senior, who stroked the Poughkeepsie championship junior varsity last year, is pacing the varsity, with last year's stroke, George Hilfinger, at 4. Capt. John (Tex) More, a two-year veteran, is at 6; Rogers Waugh, 5, and Bill Hall, 2, also are varsity holdovers. Howard Hadley, 7; Bernard Tainter, 3, and Bob Emery, bow, were jayvees last season. Paul Hart, junior varsity for two campaigns, is the coxie.

* * *

Bad weather and resulting mishaps cost Syracuse one shell and damage to a second . . . Two frosh crew candidates are Canadians, Randall Gradner of Asbestos, Que., and Harvey Hutcheon, St. Catherines, Ont. . . . Because of flood conditions, the Orange crew squad was forced to ferry to its boathouse for more than two weeks.

* * *

Leo Canale, Syracuse sophomore, is the unusual combination of football and tennis in athletics. A halfback on the gridiron, he's playing No. 3 on the Orange net team . . . Syracuse has booked an additional baseball game for June 1, Alumni Day, with Niagara . . . Injuries are raising havoc with Coach Roy Simmons' hopes for a rosy lacrosse season. Two games already have been lost by one-point margins.

* * *

Jack Roland, varsity 127-pound boxer, has been elected president of next year's junior class, and James Evans, frosh crewman, president of the sophomore class . . . William (Red) Heater, Syracuse varsity tackle the past three seasons, joins the Brooklyn Dodgers professional squad in the fall . . . Golf talk at Syracuse centers about Johnny Ward, sophomore, from nearby Marcellus, who has turned in competitive rounds of 72, 73, 73, despite bad weather, in three matches as the varsity's No. 1 player . . . His brother, Bud, was Syracuse's last entry in the intercollegiates eight years ago.

* * *

George Hooper, Syracuse varsity football tackle, intercollegiate heavyweight wrestling champion and track weightman, becomes coach at Mohawk, N. Y., High School following graduation in June . . . Rochester products dominate the Syracuse pitching staff, the first three hurlers, Ray (Red) Moran, Jerry Kane and John Ricey, being from the Flower City . . . In addition, Bob Popp, third baseman, also hails from Rochester . . . Syracuse will be host to the second annual upstate intercollegiate golf championships May 20 . . . Last year the affair drew 55 golfers from 11 colleges with Syracuse taking team honors.

* * *

Bill Leckonby, former St. Lawrence gridder and back with the Brooklyn Dodgers pro team last year, is completing his work in physical education at Syracuse . . . The height of something was reached in a recent baseball game between the Syracuse frosh and Morrisville Aggies as the frosh collected seven runs in the first inning with only one hit. Five walks and three errors did the damage.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Heving	4	2	0	1.000
Grove	3	1	0	1.000
Galehouse	2	1	0	1.000
Hash	5	2	1	.667
Harris	3	2	1	.667
Dickman	4	2	2	.500
Bagby	3	1	1	.500
Ostermueller	4	0	0	.000
Wilson	4	0	0	.000
Wagner	2	0	0	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Posedel	3	1	1	.500
Sullivan	4	1	1	.500
Swift	2	1	1	.500
Strincevich	3	1	2	.333
Coffman	5	0	1	.000
Javery	2	0	1	.000
Callahan	1	0	1	.000
Errickson	4	0	0	.000
Lamanna	2	0	0	.000
Barniele	2	0	0	.000
Earley	1	0	0	.000

Sprint Defeats Made Rice a Distance Man

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP)—Greg Rice originally was a sprinter and shifted to the longer distances because a team mate could consistently beat him in the short runs and Greg wanted to win his races.

"There was a negro boy back in Missoula, Montana, ten years ago, named Leo Lundry, who ran the sprints and so did I. Leo beat me easily and I still wanted to win. The only alternative was to shift to the longer races. Then I began running the half mile and the mile," Greg said.

Rice set a new three-mile indoor record when he beat Don Lash and Taisto Maki in a New York race.

Teammates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — If James ("Skeeter") Webb and Eric McNair appear in the White Sox infield at the same time this season, it will be their first appearance together, exclusive of exhibition games, in 13 years. Back in 1927 they were teammates on the Meridian, Miss., High School nine.

McLaughlin Optioned

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Philadelphia Athletics have optioned Pitcher Pat McLaughlin to Toronto of the International League. McLaughlin was signed by Connie Mack last January after Judge Kenesaw M. Landis made the pitcher a free agent. After a trial Mack decided the hurler needed another year in the minors.

'Boudreau Day' Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Baseball fans down around the University of Illinois in Champaign, where Louis Boudreau leaped to fame as a baseball and basketball star, are planning a "Day" for the brilliant Cleveland shortstop at Comiskey Park some time this summer. The date isn't definite as yet.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave
Cramer	16	70	26	.371
Williams	16	62	23	.371
Foxx	16	52	19	.365
Finney	14	58	19	.328
Tabor	16	65	17	.252
Doerr	16	67	15	.224
Peacock	6	16	3	.188
Desautels	12	38	7	.184
Cronin	16	55	10	.182
Di Maggio	5	17	3	.176
Nonnenkamp	3	2	0	.000
Carey	1	1	0	.000

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave
Warstler	5	8	5	.625
Scarsella	9	30	12	.400
Ross	12	45	16	.356
Miller	12	44	15	.341
Andrews	1	3	1	.333
Rowell	12	32	10	.313
Lopez	10	33	10	.303
West	12	45	11	.244
Cooney	9	17	4	.235
Cuccinello	12	49	11	.224
Hassett	12	48	10	.208
Sisti	5	15	2	.133
Loane	6	8	1	.125
Masi	3	9	1	.111
Majeski	2	2	0	.000

Iowa Nine Leads Big Ten; Faces Chicago in Two Games

Big Ten Baseball Standing

College	Won	Lost	P.C.
Iowa	4	1	.800
Illinois	4	2	.667
Wisconsin	3	3	.500
Michigan	2	2	.500
Northwestern	2	2	.500
Indiana	1	1	.500
Ohio State	1	1	.500
Purdue	1	2	.333
Chicago	1	5	.167
Minnesota	0	0	.000

Games Last Week

Iowa	5-1,	Wisconsin	0-3
Ohio State	4-6,	Illinois	1-17
Indiana	4-1,	Michigan	3-5
Purdue	4-1,	Chicago	2-2

Games Friday and Saturday

Chicago at Iowa.
Illinois at Michigan.
Indiana at Wisconsin.
Northwestern at Minnesota.
Ohio State at Purdue.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Paced by the dependable pitching of Harold Haub, who has not lost a Conference game since 1938, Iowa's baseball team will defend its Big Ten leadership in a two-game series with Chicago at Iowa City Friday and Saturday.

The Hawkeyes have won four games and lost one to hold a half-game margin over Illinois, with four wins and two losses, and Haub has been credited with each of the Iowa victories. Last week, after shutting out Wisconsin, 5 to 0, on Friday, he stepped in on Saturday as a relief hurler in the eighth inning to receive credit for a 10-inning win, 4 to 3, over the Badgers' unfortunate Johnny Saxer. Saxer in 28 innings has given up only 9 hits, but costly errors took the Iowa engagement from him, his first loss.

All Conference teams will be engaged in two-game series Friday and Saturday, with Illinois at Michigan, Indiana at Wisconsin, Ohio State at Purdue and Northwestern opening Minnesota's schedule at Minneapolis.

Defending champions, Iowa's intrenchment in first place is reflected by its leadership in team hitting, with .265, and a percentage tie in fielding averages, with .953. Three Hawkeye regulars are among the first 20 in hitting, Knight, Prasse and George.

Outstanding among Conference batsmen is Walter Evers, Illinois' sophomore outfielder, who has an average of .353 in six games. Evers' ten hits have gone for 21 bases, including four triples and a home run. Leading Big Ten regulars who have played in three or more games is Jim Smithson, Purdue's first baseman, who has a mark of six for ten and an average of .600.

BASEBALL TODAY

By the Associated Press

American League

Detroit at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Boston.
St. Louis at Washington.

National League

Boston at Pittsburgh.
New York at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.

Tomorrow's Baseball

National League

Brooklyn at Chicago; New York at Pittsburgh; Boston at Cincinnati; Philadelphia at St. Louis.

American League

Chicago at Washington; St. Louis at Philadelphia; Cleveland at New York; Detroit at Boston.

Dugger and Hall Expected To Win Five Firsts Friday

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If you would like a nice workout some afternoon this spring, you could do far worse from the point of exercise than spend the time with Clarence "Ding" Dussault, coach of the Tufts varsity track team. At the end of the day "Ding" is fully as exercised as his athletes.

For one thing, the short, stocky former quarter-miler is never still except when he is starting a practice race. Between starts he is all over the Tufts Oval in Medford.

When we found him yesterday afternoon, he was at the club-house end of the field sending the half-milers on their two-lap trip. While they were touring the track, "Ding" spent a minute with his broadjumpers, called out the time at the quarter, yelled a few words of advice to his pole vaulters, and then hurried back to the finish line to clock the time.

From there it was a parade across the field to where the hurdlers were practicing, and a side trip outside the Oval to the field events men. And all the time "Ding" was telling about his team and its chances in the coming meet with Mass. State at Medford Friday.

(Note: This writing on the run business has its drawbacks.)

Close Meet

"The meet with State will be close," Dussault began, "but I think we have a good chance of winning.

His gaze shifted, "What's the matter over there?" he called to Walter Hall, the hurdler who was tipping the barriers over. "Come on," he called, as he started over to correct the situation.

"We'll use Hall and Eddie Dugger in the hurdles and dashes," he explained as he went along. "Hall will run the lows and the quarter, and Dugger will enter the highs, 100 and 220. Hall has missed four days of practice," he said by way of explanation for the tipped hurdles.

Between them, Hall and Dugger could well account for five firsts on Friday. Hall, the transfer from Boston College and former Boston English High 1,000-yarder, cracked the world hurdle record as a freshman three seasons ago, and is a more than capable quarter-miler. His brilliance is eclipsed only by the individual performances of Dugger, National Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. indoor champion and record holder this year in the 60-yard high hurdles, Eastern champion in the 100 and the two hurdle events, and New England champion in the high hurdles.

Miss Atkinson

These facts were recalled while "Ding" was helping Hall. Back across the field he started, waving his arm for us to follow. His foghorn voice carried back, "We are going to miss Bill Atkinson, the I. C. 4-A two-mile title-holder," he shouted. "That foot injury he received at the close of the indoor season will keep him out the rest of the year." By this time we were with him again. (Puff, puff, but still going strong).

"If you want our other entries here they are: Gordon 'Splash' Brainerd in the low hurdles and quarter; Al Keigan and Larry Lundgren in the half-mile; George Alcott and Fred Carley in the mile; Harold Nygaard, Bob Emery and Tony Vitale in the two-mile; Dave Pollard and Humphrey Hosmer in the shot and discus; Hosmer and Alcott in the javelin; Hollis Paegal and Peter Morganson in the pole vault; Larry Grant, Paul Lynch, and Alex Flandreau in the broad jump; Grant, Pollard, and Hosmer in the high jump; and Morton Schaef and Ted Sparrow in the hammer."

Limited in Field

"Ding" at this point had started several groups of sprinters and headed back towards his hurdlers. "We are rather limited in the field events," he said over his shoulder. "Amherst, you know, swept the broad jump and hammer throw to beat us by three points, while Wesleyan scored a slam in the high jump besides taking a first in every other field event to win that meet." (Puff, puff, but not nearly so strong.)

This running story (literally) took about two hours to get. When we left, "Ding" was still in there pitching. He was last seen over by the hammer throwers, swinging his arms and his hips in a vigorous attempt to show the Jumbo weightmen how to gain an added foot.

* * *

The meet with B. U. was called off Saturday, due to the fact that the Terriers were not ready for competition. Following the meet with Mass. State the Jumbos enter the easterns at W. P. I. in Worcester, May 18, and the New Englands at Springfield, May 24-25.

College Golf Champions Bow in League Matches

The defeat of the 1939 champions in both divisions marked the first week end of play in the annual Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association's round-robin tournament as Princeton, Middle Atlantic and association titleholder for two years, bowed to Georgetown, and Dartmouth, which won the New England title last spring, lost to Harvard.

As the 12 teams enter the final series of dual matches for their sectional crowns, therefore, Georgetown and Cornell are tied for the top in the Middle Atlantic division and Harvard and Yale are deadlocked in New England. Each of these four teams turned back the pair of opponents they met last week end.

One Shut Out

Harvard trounced Brown, 9 to 0, only shutout of the week end, as well as Dartmouth. Yale defeated Holy Cross and then just managed to get by Williams, 5 to 4. Georgetown, presenting a veteran team, had surprisingly little trouble with Princeton, downing the association champions, 7 to 2, by taking four of the six twosomes and all three foursomes. Cornell's two victories were achieved over Pittsburgh, 7 to 2, and Penn State, 5 to 4.

The leaders in each division will meet this week end, Cornell and Georgetown tangling at Pittsburgh and Yale and Harvard meeting at Boston, both matches being scheduled for Saturday afternoon. The sectional winners will meet the following week at the Woodway Country Club, Stamford, Conn., for the association title.

Nine men in the New England division and six in the Middle Atlantic went unbeaten in their team's pair of matches, each scoring 3 points on the basis of 1 for a twosome victory and one-half for a foursome triumph.

The standings and records:

Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association

Southern Division

	W	L	TW	FW	P	OP
Georgetown	2	0	9	6	15	3
Cornell	2	0	8	4	12	6
Princeton	1	1	7	3	10	8
Pittsburgh	1	1	4	3	7	11
Penn State	0	2	6	2	8	10
Pennsylvania	0	2	2	0	2	16

Northern Division

	W	L	TW	FW	P	OP
Harvard	2	0	10	5	15	3
Yale	2	0	8	4	12	6
Dartmouth	1	1	7	3	10	8
Williams	1	1	6	4	10	8
Holy Cross	0	2	4	1	5	13
Brown	0	2	1	1	2	16

Matches This Week

Southern Division

Friday p. m.—Cornell vs. Princeton, Georgetown vs. Penn State, Pennsylvania vs. Pittsburgh, all at Pittsburgh.

Saturday a. m.—Cornell vs. Pennsylvania, Penn State vs. Princeton Georgetown vs. Pittsburgh, all at Pittsburgh.

Saturday p. m.—Cornell vs. Georgetown, Penn State vs. Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh vs. Princeton, all at Pittsburgh.

Northern Division

Friday p. m.—Brown vs. Holy Cross, Dartmouth vs. Yale, Harvard vs. Williams, all at Boston.

Saturday a. m.—Brown vs. Yale, Dartmouth vs. Williams, Harvard vs. Holy Cross, all at Boston.

Saturday p. m.—Brown vs. Williams, Dartmouth vs. Holy Cross, Harvard vs. Yale, all at Boston.

Individual Scoring

Southern Division

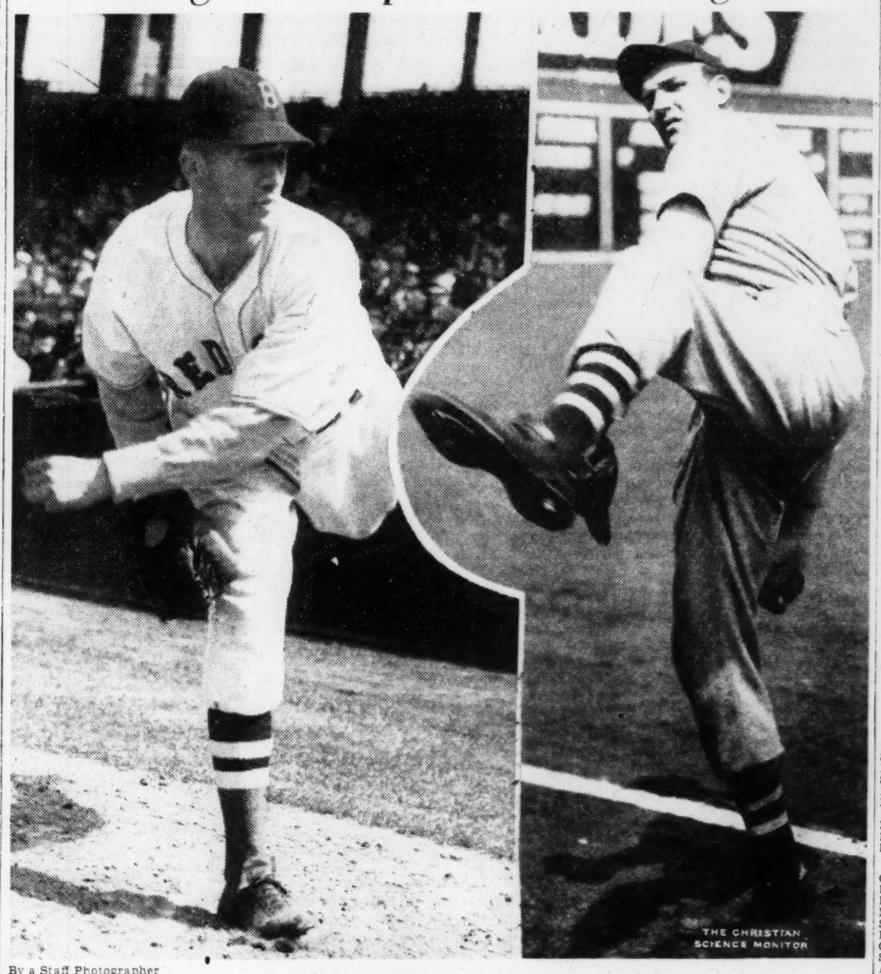
	Matches	TW	FW	Pts.
Burke, Georgetown	2	2	2	3
Shea, Georgetown	2	2	2	3
Higgins, Georgetown	2	2	2	3
Sharky, Georgetown	2	2	2	3
Middleton, Cornell	2	2	2	3
Reilly, Pittsburgh	2	2	2	3
Meister, Cornell	2	2	1	2½
Zimmerman, Princeton	2	2	1	2½
Page, Princeton	2	2	1	2½
Klingensmith, Penn State	2	2	1	2½

Northern Division

Graves, Harvard	2	2	2	3
Davis, Harvard	2	2	2	3
Peddie, Harvard	2	2	2	3
MacGowan, Harvard	2	2	2	3
Scott, Yale	2	2	2	3
Flohr, Dartmouth	2	2	2	3
Clark, Dartmouth	2	2	2	3
Schriber, Williams	2	2	2	3
Anderson, Williams	2	2	2	3
Callan, Yale	2	2	1	2½
Foy, Holy Cross	2	2	1	2½

Legend—W., team matches won. L., team matches lost. TW, twosomes won. FW, foursomes won. P., points. OP., opponents' points. Twosomes score 1 point each and foursomes ½ point each.

Long—On Experience and Height



By a Staff Photographer

Lefty Grove, Red Sox, and Mike Naymick, Cleveland

Grove was in search of his second 1940 victory as he faced the visiting Indians at Fenway Park this afternoon. It was experience against youth, for young Naymick was the starter for Cleveland. Lefty is long in pitching years; Mike stands 6ft. 8in. in his stocking feet.

Two Hundred and Seven Players in Major Games—New York Fencers Dominate

Hank Leiber Is Putting On One-Man Show at Chicago

By the Associated Press

It takes more than one man to make a baseball team—a timely explanation considering a total of 207 players were used in yesterday's eight major league games—but Henry E. Leiber of the Chicago Cubs is as near a one-man team as the big show has at the moment.

If your favorite newspaper has a little tabulation of the "Major League Leaders" in these pages from day to day, you may be aware already of Leiber's unprecedented goings-on.

Today, for instance, Leiber is leading the National League (1) in batting with a .418 mark; (2) in runs; (3) in runs batted in; (4) in hits; and (5) in doubles

Twelve Straight

Hank's honors have been won squarely. He has hit safely in the last 12 consecutive games of the Cubs and yesterday he collected a double and two singles to bat in three of his team's runs in a 5-4, 11-inning victory over the Phillies.

He is unquestionably the spark-plug that has carried the Cubs into third place in the senior circuit and kept them there. Yet even Leiber isn't a one-man ball club. The winning run yesterday was Billy Herman's homer in the 11th and it offset the efforts of the Phils in batting Dizzy Dean out of the box in the fifth. Larry French made a relief appearance for his fourth victory.

Paul Dean Works

"Brother Paul" Dean also was in action yesterday, his 1940 debut coming in a relief stint for the New York Giants against the Cincinnati Reds. He worked two innings and didn't show much in giving up two hits and no runs.

The game already had been captured by the National League champions on a seven-run spree in the sixth and the five-hit hurling of Gene Thompson, who chalked up his third victory by a 9-1 count.

The Boston Bees stamped the sixth straight defeat on the Pittsburgh Pirates, 10-7 in 12 innings. Manager Frank Frisch made a desperate shakeup in his lineup, but all the Pirates got out of it was a new record for using the most players in a game. Frisch put 24 of his 29 men into the contest and Boston used 16—the total of 40 beating by one the record number the St. Louis Cardinals and Brooklyn Dodgers had manipulated the day before. Eleven pitchers saw service.

Brooklyn Wins

Brooklyn needed only 11 men yesterday to best the Cards, 6-2, for their eleventh victory in 12 games. Luke Hamlin hurled shut-out ball after the first inning, while Manager Ray Blades reversed his custom and let Curt Davis stay on the hill until the eighth although he was thumped for 11 blows.

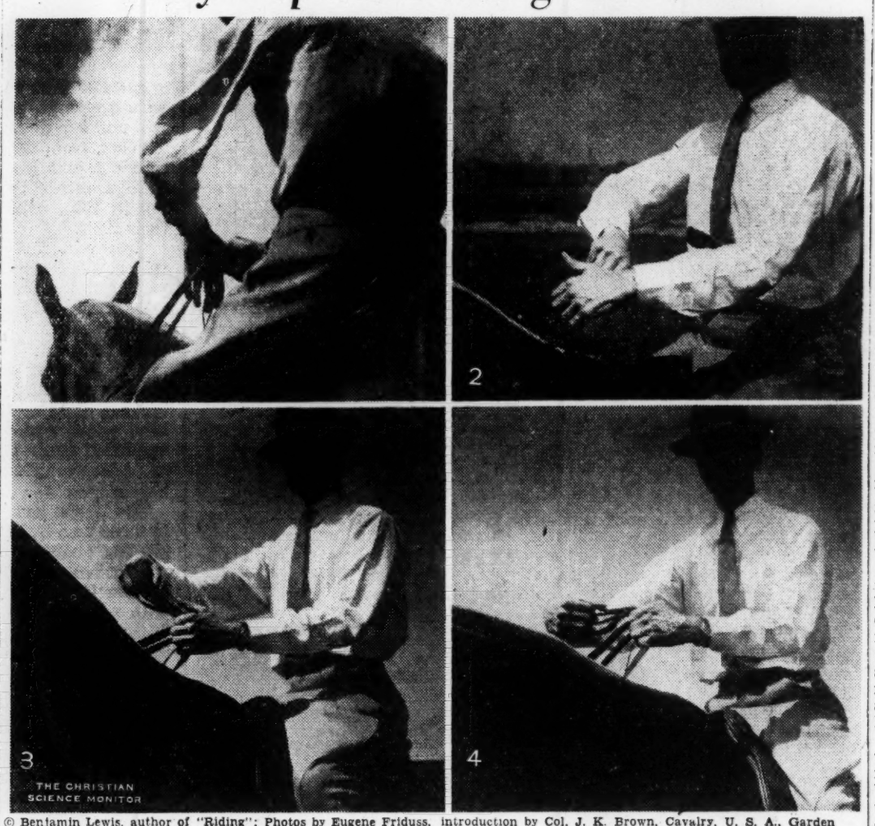
The Boston Red Sox bounced back on top of the American League in their see-saw rivalry with the Cleveland Indians, rallying for six runs in the fourth inning to top the Tribe 8-5. Each team made 11 hits, but the Indians also made three errors.

The world champion Yankees were victims of another left-hander and an outburst of slugging by the Detroit Tigers, 6-4. Riding along on the careful pitching of Red Ruffing, the Yanks were suddenly bombarded for three runs on homers by Hank Greenberg and pinch-hitter Billy Sullivan in the eighth. Then in the ninth Greenberg doubled two other runs across. Tom Seats received credit for the victory.

The Chicago White Sox, still floundering in last place, were edged out 3-2 by the Philadelphia Athletics, with Sam Chapman hitting a homer and Nelson Potter doing some good pitching for the Athletics.

The surprising St. Louis Browns gave the Washington Senators their fifth straight setback, 11-9, with a 16-hit offensive.

Easy Steps in Holding the Reins



© Benjamin Lewis, author of "Riding"; Photos by Eugene Friduss, introduction by Col. J. K. Brown, Cavalry, U. S. A., Garden City Publishing Company.

Getting the Reins Into the Left Hand

1. Fingers on left hand spread, place them between reins so that the left snaffle will be outside the little finger. 2. You now see the left snaffle rein nearest you, then left curb, then right curb and last right snaffle. 3. The right hand holds the bight of the reins and brings it over and forward between forefinger and thumb which is raised to permit it to come through. 4. Left thumb closes down on the bight firmly as the right hand releases it to fall in front and to the right. To divide the reins the right hand is brought over in front of left. The little finger is inserted between right snaffle and right curb. The other fingers come between the two pairs of reins. Bring away the right hand, separating the reins. The hands should be separated about nine inches apart across the horses's withers.

Armitage Is Still Saber Champion

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—Norman Armitage of New York, National saber fencing champion for five of the last 10 years, retained his title last night in the first successive defense in four days of the championship tourney.

Armitage reached the top by winning 5-2 from Dr. John Huffman of New York, who has alternated with Armitage as champion since 1930. This defeat dropped Huffman to third place in the final standing behind Jose De Capriles, another New Yorker.

All but one of the contestants in the final round-robin were New York fencers. The only outsider was George Worth, ranking saber fencer of Cuba, who finished sixth.

Cuba's other entry, Eugenio Garate, was eliminated in the semifinal as were William Osis and Byron Krieger of the Michigan division team. Other western fencers were put out in the first round.

The semifinal round completed the rout of the visiting fencers by New York swordsmen with one exception. Worth turned in three more victories to qualify for the final round-robin with a clean slate in six bouts. Armitage, Huffman and the De Capriles brothers also went into the final without a loss.

Michigan's two first-round survivors, Osis and Krieger, each lost four straight in the semifinals. Yale's Arthur Litt dropped two of three and Garate of Cuba won one of four bouts.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Naymick—Biggest Man in Majors

If you wander into an American League ball park some afternoon this summer and see a young blond-haired fellow who looks as though he were throwing from the top of a step ladder, remember the date. It will be your first look at a boy who may eventually make himself a prominent figure in the national pastime. Mike Naymick, along with attracting the eyes of spectators because of his 6ft. 8in., 220-pound frame, has caught the fancy of Oscar Vitt, manager of the Cleveland Indians, by the speed with which he throws a baseball. Now that the Pittsburgh Pirates have sent Johnny Gee away from the National League, Naymick is the biggest man in the majors. Nobody can reach him with a fungo stick.

Aside from his build, Naymick is not unlike the average young pitcher. His chief difficulty is lack of control. In his initial 1940 appearance, against Detroit on April 27, Mike gave up seven hits, six bases on balls and a wild pitch in 8⅓ innings. However, he won the decision, 4 to 2, when first Al Smith and then Johnny Humphries came to his rescue. The rookie also walked off the field with a .333 batting average, as he made one single in three tries.

Fourth In Pro Ball

This is Naymick's fourth season in professional baseball. Signed by the Cleveland club while Steve O'Neill was still in the managerial chair, Mike was farmed out to the Springfield (Ohio) team in the Middle Atlantic League in 1937, where he won nine games and lost only six. The following year he was moved to Oswego in the Canadian-American League. His record there was an unimpressive 10 won and 12 lost, but he led the circuit with 230 strikeouts in 213 innings. In 1939 Cleveland moved him up to Cedar Rapids, in the class B Three-I League, where he had 13 victories and 10 defeats. He also had 182 strikeouts and 114 walks. Later he joined the Indians, but not until he had done a short stretch with Wilkes-Barre.

Big Mike had his first taste of big league pitching on the final day of the 1939 campaign, when he lost a five-inning game to the Tigers, 1-0, giving only three hits. As the rookie says: "Not even Walter Johnson could win without runs."

Reviews Career

Naymick was asked to review his early career.

"I was born in Berlin, Pennsylvania," explained the towering recruit, "but the family moved to Weirton, West Virginia, when I was only five years old. I went to high school in Weirton and played football and basketball, but they didn't have a baseball team. When I wasn't going to school I played amateur ball around town. One year the local Kiwanis Club gave me the 'Unselfish Medal' for my athletic work in high school. That's quite an honor in our community, if I do say so myself.

"It was while playing amateur ball at Weirton that the Indians found me in 1936," Mike continued. "They took me to Cleveland late that season and let me work out with the team—pitching batting practice mostly. Steve O'Neill was the manager then and George Uhle was one of the coaches. They both helped me a great deal. This year, of course, Mr. Vitt has been helping me and I appreciate the big chance he is giving me. Sure hope I can win for him."

With Johnny Allen, Willis Hudlin and Mel Harder getting well along as big leaguers, Mike Naymick is coming into the American League at an opportune time. Brought along slowly and with careful handling, the giant youngster may be a steady winner as early as 1941. He takes plenty of "kidding" from the opposing dugout because of his size 17 shoes and his comical motion on the mound, but when he sticks that big left foot of his in the batter's face and turns on the speed, he is no picnic for the man with a bat in his hands.

Chicago Monarchs Keep Lead and Win ABC Title

DETROIT, May 7 (AP)—The Chicago Monarchs, who toppled 3,047 pins on the tournament alleys here April 13, emerged today as team champions of the American Bowling Congress.

Firing in the five-man event came to an end last night with a barrage from the last 70 teams of the original 6,073 entered. None of the teams on the wind-up card threatened the championship performance of the Monarchs.

The thunder of falling pins which has dominated the State Fair Coliseum for 62 consecutive days will die away today with the final rolling in the minor events. None of today's entries was expected to displace the leaders in the doubles, singles and all-events.

Team Prize $1,500

Victory for the Monarchs carried with it $1,500 in prize money and individual gold medals studded with diamonds. Other prizes ranging from $1,200 for second place down to $25 will be distributed among 1,034 teams in the order of their final ranking. The lowest score to share in the $67,935 allotted to the team event was 2,638.

The Rosedale Club quintet of Kansas City, the only team besides the Monarchs to better the 3,000 mark, took second place in the tournament on a count of 3,003.

Third place and an award of $1,000 went to Falcaro's Schlitz, of New York, who had a score of 2,993. Fourth place, good for $875 in prize money, was won by the Kling's Five of Flint, Mich., who rolled 2,983. Others of the first 10, and their awards were:

Fifth—Weber Dairy, Joliet, Ill., 2,973, $800.
Sixth — Schamberger-Schlitz, Chicago, 2,967, $750.
Seventh—Rosatto Barry, Philadelphia, 2,955, $700.
Eighth—George Hormel, Austin, Minn., 2,950, $660.
Ninth—Adams Funeral Home, Akron, Ohio, 2,947, $620.
Tenth—Altes, Grand Rapids, Mich., 2,943, $590

While the Monarchs' winning score was the lowest since 1935, the team set another kind of a record by making a substitution in the lineup during the first game.

Angel Takes Over

William (Jake) Lenzen, a regular member of the quintet, dislocated a finger five days before the team rolled in the tournament, and, though he started, the finger forced him to surrender his place to Harry Angel. Under A. B. C. rules a substitute may replace the regular bowler at the beginning of a game or after an "open" frame—a split or an error.

Lenzen had a pinfall of only 41 in the fourth frame when Angel took over, but Angel finished out the game with 170 and went on to add 187 and 192. It marked the first time that the little-used substitute rule had figured in the championship.

High man on the Monarch team was Matt Faetz, Jr., who rolled 704 on games of 209, 251 and 244. His brother Leo, who helped the Chicago Oh Henry team to a championship at Kansas City in 1928, rolled 613. Dick Winsberg counted 603 and Bill Flesch added 578.

Following are the minor events leaders, who are expected to hold their places through today's final sessions:

Doubles

Herb Freitag-Joe Sinke, Chicago	1,346
C. Furrow-L. Selma, Springfield, Ill.	1,336
George Nice-Art Landmark, Denver	1,321
Sidney Baum-J. McMahon, New York	1,313
Emil Hauser-W Ballinger, Toledo	1,311

Singles

Ray Brown, Terre Haute, Ind.	742
John Taylor Collingdale, Pa.	730
Marty Cassio, Elizabeth, N. J.	725
William Stutz, Buffalo	719
Steve Novak, Toledo	716

All-Events

Fred Fischer, Buffalo	2,001
Elmer Schroeder, St. Louis	1,986
James McMahon, New York	1,980
Jack Schaefer, Hartford, Wis.	1,961
Forest Wolfe South Bend, Ind.	1,951

Circus of Events Among Southwest Sport Bodies

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—Do you like a circus, a fast-going, ever changing, three-ring circus? If you do, be sure your ears and eyes are equal to keeping up with the three-ring circus put on by the Southwest Conference this week. The Mustangs, the Horned Frogs, the Owls, the Bears, and the Longhorns all strove with the Aggies to be the ring master, while the usual popular job of being the clown was turned down by all. However, there was still color in spite of the absence of the clown's painted face, for a few were whitewashed.

It was a fast moving week end, and, in one ring, we have the Rice Institute Owls defeating the S. M. U. Mustangs 12 to 4 on the diamond at Houston, and on the same day Rice achieved what no other Conference team has ever done when it blanketed the Texas University Longhorns on the tennis courts. This came on the heels of another 6 to 0 victory over the Baylor squad just the day before. This is the first time Texas has ever been white-washed in a tennis match since they began playing Conference matches.

Texas only managed to win one set, that in the No. 1 doubles match. Later Frank Guernsey of Rice, twice national intercollegiate tennis champion, was defeated by Joe Davis, Southeastern conference champion, in an exhibition match in Nashville.

In another ring we have the Texas University baseball team giving Baylor a 10-0 drubbing at Waco. On the very next day Southern Methodist University gained their revenge on Rice by winning the second in the series of the ball games between the two teams by going 11 innings to gain a 9-to-8 victory.

Another part of the "big top" found the Texas A. & M. Aggies and the Rice Owls chasing the Texas trackmen around the cinder path without much success. Texas came out ahead with 78½ points to 57 for Rice and 33½ for Texas A. & M. Fred Wolcott of Rice gave a spectacular performance in his 120-yard high hurdle specialty, being timed at 13.6 by three of the timers, and three others clocked him at 13.7 Thus he either tied or beat the world's record in his last year of college competition. Although Wolcott's time was exceptional, he was hard pressed by Boyce Gatewood of Texas, who finished a scant foot in back of him.

Freshmen Active

While the varsity teams were striving with each other, the freshmen teams from these three schools had their own track meet at Austin also, and their time showed up their older brothers. Mac Umstattd of Texas ran the half mile in 1:53.7 to beat the conference record, and Albert Ricks of A. & M. high jumped six feet six inches to outclass the varsity men by more than four inches. Christopher of Rice won the broad jump with a better mark than the varsity, as did Jack Seale of Texas in the javelin.

On the same day in Dallas the Southern Methodist University thinly-clads defeated the Texas Christian University Horned Frogs by a score of 74½ to 60½. Groseclose of T. C. U. won 21 points by taking the 120-yard high hurdles, the 220 low hurdles, as well as the high jump, and placed second in the broad jump and pole vault. The Texas Longhorn nine did not believe enough was going on that day, so they took the matter into their own hands, and gave the Baylor Bruins a 22-to-4 defeat. Still on the same day at Austin, more than 400 high school boys participated in the twenty-sixth annual Texas Interscholastic track and field meet.

Saturday brought to a close the whirlwind of events by the Longhorns walking over T. C. U. again in baseball with a score of 21 to 3.

* * *

If you were interested in golf, and cared nothing for track, baseball, and tennis, then you had the chance during the week of following the Women's Texas Golf Association tournament at Dallas. Betty Jameson was favored to win her fifth Texas State title, but was beaten by Mrs. Goldthwaite in her march to the finals and championship.

New Tufts Club To Pay Honor To Coach Ken Nash

Kenneth L. Nash, now in his 20th year of coaching baseball at Tufts College, is to be honored with a testimonial dinner May 24 by the newly organized Tufts Alumni Varsity Club.

Coach Nash, who serves as presiding justice of Eastern Norfolk District Court, is believed to be the only jurist in the nation actively engaged in coaching a college baseball squad. He is a graduate of Brown University where he captained the 1912 baseball team and gained All America recognition as a shortstop.

After graduation, Coach Nash had a fling at big league baseball and was with the Cleveland Indians and St. Louis Cardinals for one year before joining St. Paul. He continued his playing even after his appointment as a special justice in 1919, but gave up competition in 1927 to devote his time to his legal work.

Walter Yakeys, an end of the 1938 squad, and acting president of the new alumni organization, is chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements. Assisting him are several former Tufts athletic greats, William G. "Johnny" Grinnell, Harry Arlanson, J. Robert Verge, Dr. Jacob Roberts, Robert Folsom, Dr. Frank Russo, and Allen Hatch, captain of the 1940 baseball team.

Pirates Sell Bell

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Fern Bell, outfielder of the Pittsburgh Pirates, has been sold outright to the Toronto Internationals. The right-hand batter was purchased from Louisville, where he starred in the American Association, but was unable to get a regular post with the Pirates, with whom he batted .286 last year.

The Pirates also transferred Outfielder Floyd Yount, 23, from Syracuse to Oklahoma City in the Texas League.

Ray Schalk caught 151 games in 1920.

Boots and Saddles

The Art of 'Good Hands'

By John Ritchey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Good hands are the rider's closest tie with his horse. Among the many naïve ideas which seem to surround horsemanship, none is more often heard than the one which goes: "Good hands are a gift you are born with." This is just part of the mythology of the saddle. Good hands are a result of training, study, and application.

"Good"

Now a rider's hands may be considered "good" when he can direct them to act on the bit with authority. By that is meant that his mount will be conscious of direction that is firm and consistant.

Bad hands, then, will act incorrectly on the bit because the rider is lacking in the knowledge of how to hold the reins, because the rider is uncertain in his seat or because he fears his horse.

Actually authorities estimate that the reins constitute about 50 per cent of the rider's control of his mount. The rest may be said to be composed of leg adjustments and the distribution of the rider's weight. When a horse has been correctly broken he responds to all of these things. Right here it seems wise to state that the potential rider cannot be too careful in his selection of riding stables if he does not own his own mount. In the professional livery stable horses are, naturally, ridden by all types of riders. It is a well broken and well-trained horse indeed that long remains satisfactory for the discerning rider.

Firm Seat Essential

However, assuming that a horse is well broken if the rider's seat is poor and he is jolted his hands will act instinctively and sometimes alarmingly to the horse so that even the best trained mount will rear. The firm seat is essential if the hands are to be good.

It is a fact that no mechanical means come into play in the stopping of a horse by use of the reins. We cannot balance the weight of the horse against the weight we exert on the reins. The horse really, to a large extent, responds in the moral sense: the horse, in other words, must come to feel in his thought that pressure on the bit is a wall.

Reciprocal Communication

This "will to obey" can be fostered in the horse only by practice and never-flagging attention to the reins. Thus the reciprocal communication between horse and rider is established.

"Pulling" is a vice. It must be started—either by the rider or the horse, it is not a condition of riding, as some seem to think. "A horse won't pull at you unless you pull at him," a fine rider of my acquaintance says. In the main that is correct. But this whole business goes deeper than that. It goes down to the fact that the more "refined" the touch on the reins, the more obedience from the mount.

There is an English legend that old riding masters used to tell their pupils that they should imagine the reins would break if they pulled too hard.

To the horseman there is unlikely to be any time in his career when he feels that he has completely mastered the art of horsemanship. But if he acquires a feeling for "hands" early by study and application he will never feel that he is not in control of his mount. Most riders date their feeling of freedom on horseback from the time that they learned how to handle the reins.

(This is the second of six informal articles on the art of horsemanship)

Reis Optioned

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Tom Reis, right handed pitcher, has been optioned to the Newark Bears of the International Baseball League by the New York Yankees of the American League.

Reis, 26, win 17 games and lost four, with the Kansas City Blues of the American Association last year. He once played with the Boston Bees of the National League.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Pepper Martin stole home with run that enabled St. Louis Cardinals to beat Brooklyn Dodgers 1-0.

Five Years Ago

Chicago White Sox replaced Cleveland Indians in first place in American League as Boston beat Indians 2-1.

Kashdan Leads National Class by a Single Point

U. S. Chess Standing

Players	Won	Lost
Kashdan	6	1
Reshevsky	5	2
Pinkus	5	3
Fine	4	2
Hanauer	4	3
Kupchik	4	3
Shainswit	4	3
Green	4	4
Simonson	4	3
Adams	3½	4½
Denker	3½	4½
Polland	3	4
Reinfeld	3	4
Seidman	2	5
Woliston	2	6
Bernstein	1½	3½
Littman	1½	4½

The adjourned games will be played off at the Manhattan Chess Club tonight. The ninth round is scheduled for Wednesday at Hotel Astor, New York.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 7—The eighth round of the United States championship tournament, the first session of which was played last night at the Hotel Astor, New York York, did not change the relative position of the leaders, although when adjourned games are played off tomorrow night, I. Kashdan's lead of a point may be lessened.

Kashdan's opponent was another New Yorker, S. Bernstein. The opening was a Queen's Gambit, and there was not much action till shortly before adjournment, when Kashdan captured his opponent's Queen's Bishop's Pawn. Bernstein thereupon developed a threatening attack of his open King's Bishop's file. But Kashdan defended accurately and should win the adjourned position.

Favorites Adjourn Games

Reuben Fine and Samuel Reshevsky, both favorites to win this event, also adjourned their games. Reshevsky, playing G. Littman of Miami, has an extra pawn, and should win without much trouble. Fine, on the other hand, was playing Albert C. Simonson, also of New York, and although the exchange ahead, is two pawns behind and has a hard battle ahead. This game, which began with the exchange variation of the Ruy Lopez, took some time to break, but during the latter part of the evening proved one of the most interesting games followed by the many spectators on the wall boards.

David Polland won a brilliant game from Milton Hanauer, former New York champion, winding up with an announced mate in five. In the early part of a Ruy Lopez, Polland sacrificed a bishop, and many spectators thought he would win much earlier.

Pinkus Resigns

The first game to finish was the first loss of A. S. Pinkus, one of the leaders. His opponent was A. S. Denker, New York champion, who made an unexpected rook capture. Since Pinkus could recapture only at the cost of a piece, he resigned.

Weaver Adams of Boston and George Shainswit of New York played an uneventful draw. An English Opening led to some simplifications, and neither player felt he had winning chances, although the position still had much play possible.

The veteran Kupchik won from Philip Woliston of Los Angeles. During the early part of the game, it was the concensus that the younger expert had much the superior position, but Kupchik always kept the attack in view, and was fortunate to catch his opponent unawares.

Another draw was the result of the Green-Reinfeld encounter.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Leiber, Chicago, .418; Scarsella, Boston, .400.

Runs—Leiber, Chicago 15; Galan, Chicago, 13.

Runs Batted In—Leiber, Chicago, 15; Nicholson, Chicago, 14.

Hits—Leiber, Chicago, 28; Slaughter, St. Louis, 21.

Doubles—Leiber, Chicago, 7; Padgett St. Louis, Nicholson, Chicago, and Lavagetto, Brooklyn, 6.

Triples—Ross, Boston, 4; Scarsella, Boston, S. Martin, St. Louis and Rucker, New York, 2.

Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, Ott, New York, Coscarart and Camilli, Brooklyn, 3.

Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 4; Werber, Cincinnati 3.

Pitching—Walters, Cincinnati, 4-0; French, Chicago, 4-1.

American League

Batting—Wright, Chicago, .410; McQuinn, St. Louis, .400.

Runs—Cramer, Boston, 16; McCosky, Detroit, Foxx and Williams, Boston, and Case, Washington, 15.

Runs Batted In—Foxx, Boston, 24; Kuhel, Chicago, 14.

Hits—Cramer, Boston, 26; Wright, Chicago, 25.

Doubles—Boudreau, Cleveland, 9; McCoy Philadelphia, 7.

Triples—York, Detroit, 3; Fifteen tied with 2.

Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, and Kuhel, Chicago, 6.

Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 6; Kuhel, Chicago, Foxx, Boston, Doerr, Boston, and Walker, Washington, 3.

Pitching—Not sufficient decisions for rating.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	11	1	.917
Cincinnati	10	3	.769
Chicago	9	8	.529
New York	5	7	.417
Philadelphia	4	7	.364
Boston	4	8	.333
Pittsburgh	4	8	.333
St. Louis	5	10	.333

Results May 6

Boston 10, Pittsburgh 7 (12 innings).
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 4 (11 innings).
Cincinnati 9, New York 1.
Brooklyn 6, St. Louis 2.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results May 6

At Brunswick, Maine: Bates 8, Bowdoin 3.

At Orono, Maine: Colby 4, Maine 1.

At Westminster, Md.: Hampden-Sydney 3, Western Maryland 1.

At Amherst, Mass.: Amherst Freshmen 9, Wesleyan Freshmen 1.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Dolph Camilli, Dodgers—Hit homer and single to bat in three runs in 6-2 triumph over Cardinals.

Al Lopez, Bees—Hit double and three singles and started game-winning rally in 12th inning against Pirates.

Hank Greenberg and Billy Sullivan, Tigers—Pinch home run by latter scored two runs in eighth while former also hit homer in eighth and knocked home winning runs against Yankees with double in ninth.

Bill Herman, Cubs—Broke up game with Phillies with home run in 11th inning.

Gene Thompson, Reds—Held Giants to five hits in capturing third decision 9-1.

Jimmie Foxx, Red Sox—His sixth home run of season was big blow in successful assault on Indians.

Rip Radcliff and Don Heffner, Browns—Each made three hits to pace attack against Senators.

Sam Chapman, Athletics—Hit home run to lead way to 3-2 victory over White Sox.

Princeton Awards

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Athletic insignia have been awarded to members of 18 Princeton winter sports teams, Graduate Athletics Manager R. Kenneth Fairman has announced.

Special awards of major letters were given the varsity polo team for winning the national intercollegiate indoor championship. The members were Syd Combs, '40, Lexington, Ky.; Paul Miller, '41, Gettysburg, Pa.; Bud Rose, '42, Harbourton; and Jules Romfh, '42, Miami, Fla.

Capt. Richard B. Harding, '40, Brooklyn, N. Y., received a major letter for winning the 121-pound eastern intercollegiate wrestling title.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Results May 6

At New Haven, Conn.: North Carolina 5, Yale 4.

At Amherst, Mass.: Amherst Freshmen 5, Wesleyan Freshmen 4.

At Westminster, Md.: Western Maryland 5, Johns Hopkins 4.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

Results May 6

International League

Jersey City 4, Toronto 1.
Newark 5, Montreal 2.
Only games.

American Association

Kansas City 4, Toledo 3 (12 innings).
St. Paul 16, Indianapolis 4.
Louisville 4, Minneapolis 3.
Only games.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Texas League

Oklahoma City 8, Fort Worth 3.
Tulsa 6, Dallas 4.
Houston 9, Shreveport 4.
Only games.

Southern Association

No games scheduled.

Eastern League

Elmira 3, Williamsport 1.
Only game.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	11	5	.688
Cleveland	10	5	.667
Detroit	10	6	.625
St. Louis	7	8	.467
Philadelphia	7	9	.438
New York	6	9	.400
Washington	6	10	.375
Chicago	5	10	.333

Results May 6

Boston 8, Cleveland 5.
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 11, Washington 9.
Detroit 6, New York 4.

Scotland once banned golf.

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The Home Forum

The Shakespeare First Folio

A WHILE AGO I spent a delightful afternoon at the Boston Public Library, renewing my acquaintance with the Shakespeare First Folio of 1623. I do this once in so often, impelled, I presume, by a desire to pay this honor to the great Poet; but, beyond that, as an expression of appreciation for the publication of this greatest contribution to secular literature ever made in a single volume in any country or in any epoch.

So many readers, even lovers, of Shakespeare have such a sketchy notion of the supreme importance of this First Folio Edition that I frequently find myself explaining my deep interest in it. Of course, the expert or the student of Shakespeare understands the significance of this edition, and to him the distinction between the Quartos and the Folios is clear enough; but, with all the publicity that has been given to Shakespeare's Works during these centuries by editors and annotators, there are millions of laymen—even those who consider themselves familiar with the Plays—who do not understand either the significance or the distinction.

* * *

Such readers recognize that the First Folio Edition is considered a great rarity; they read every now and then of the extraordinary value placed upon a Shakespeare Quarto, but few of them realize that the feat of publishing this First Folio Edition of 1623 represents, as one famous annotator describes it, "the highest moment of literary history among English-speaking people." This is not an overstatement, inasmuch as this First Folio Edition rescued from the probability of oblivion twenty of Shakespeare's great dramas, and represents the sole source from which commentators have drawn their conclusions.

Prior to the First Folio Edition, only sixteen of Shakespeare's plays had been printed (all in Quarto form), fifteen during his lifetime and one, *Othello*, six years after his passing. These individual published plays were all unauthorized by Shakespeare or his managers. The text was imperfect and frequently garbled, with no attempt to make it accurate. Theatrical managers of the seventeenth century considered that the publication of plays took away from the attendance at their theaters, so naturally they frowned upon these piratical issues. Shakespeare wrote entirely for his acting company, and all property rights in his plays belonged to that company. The lines were written to be spoken rather than read. There really was no legal protection for author or manager until after 1630, so that the best that author or manager could do to protect himself was not particularly effective.

* * *

It was seven years after Shakespeare's passing that the author's friends and fellow-actors determined to bring out a complete edition of his works as a tribute to him. The leaders in this enterprise were John Heminge and Henry Condell, both of whom were members of Shakespeare's own company. They succeeded in interesting five publishers who assumed the risk of the publication, Heminge and Condell undertaking to bring the plays together and edit them, without pecuniary remuneration. These five publishers were William Jaggard, his son Isaac, William Aspley, John Smethwick, and Andrew Blount.

From the editorial standpoint, the promoters had recourse, first, to finished playhouse transcripts, or "prompt copies"; second, to the transcripts in private hands, which were less complete and less reliable; and, third, to the Quartos already published. All this material was characterized by errors perpetuated or increased in number by the copyists. Difficulty in reading handwriting contributed toward the errors, one of the most glaring examples of which appears on page 333 of *Othello*, where Shakespeare's lines, which should be:

"I have heard too much; for your words and
Performances are no kin together"

are set up by the compositor:

"And hell gnaw his bones,
Performances are no kin together"

The mechanical production of the First Folio Edition was also unduly rushed through the press, the main part of it in Jaggard's printing office, located near St. Dunstan's Church. Obviously, some other printing office printed other parts, for in *Hamlet* page 156 is followed by page 257, although the text is consecutive. Additions were made while the work was in progress—an Epilogue or a Prologue or a list of *dramatis personæ* would be discovered after a particular play had been put in type, and this would be hastily inserted. The First Folio Edition did not include the play *Pericles*, probably because Thomas Pavier, who originally published it in Quarto and had covered it by license, refused to yield his rights. The number of copies comprised in the First Folio Edition is supposed to have been six hundred, of which one hundred and fifty-six are said to be extant.

* * *

The portrait which appears on the title page of the First Folio Edition is one of two accepted by Shakespearean experts as authentic likenesses of the Poet, the other being the bust in the choir of Holy Trinity Church at Stratford-on-Avon. This portrait was engraved on copper by a young artist, Martin Droeshout, on order from Heminge and Condell. It was undoubtedly based upon some earlier portrait (never identified) in the possession of the editors or possibly owned by Mrs. Shakespeare.

Critics comment on the many artistic faults: that the head is too large for the body, that the dress is out of perspective, and that the work is that of an unpracticed engraver; yet the fact that the likeness was acceptable to Shakespeare's friends, Heminge and Condell, and was undoubtedly seen by Mrs. Shakespeare, gives weight to the belief that this is the closest counterfeit in existence of the Poet's physical appearance.

Every time I study the First Folio Edition, I make new discoveries which add immeasurably to my pleasure. The mere fact that it is undeniably full of errors caused by the carelessness and ignorance of the copyists and printers; that there are peculiar vagaries in the spelling of words; that in some instances only the painstaking study and ingenuity of annotators has made intelligible lines which are now familiar to us all—all this adds to the interest and to the understanding. To inspect the First Folio in this spirit takes one nearer to the Great Master's work than the study of any later published edition, and at the same time impresses one with the debt the world owes to the various students and editors who devoted their lives to revealing certain beauty in Shakespeare's Plays which previous negligence or ignorance would otherwise have concealed.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

May Truce

Once nobles in a garden
plucked each a rose's burden.
Red and white these roses were;
York was matched with Lancaster.

Chinese sages long ago,
tiring of the sword and bow,
of ivory battle drank delight
on checkered plains of red and white.

But red and white today must kiss
and seal their annual armistice;
Above the chessmen and the rose
red and white the hawthorn blows.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON

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"LITTLE MARGOT BERARD": *A Painting by Auguste Renoir.*

AUGUSTE RENOIR, contrary to the accepted idea of the unhappy and perhaps frustrated artist, was both happy and, for the most part, successful. He loved to paint and he loved life—the two equally well, one imagines. A spontaneous joy in his medium, in the very feel of his brush, and in his subject is apparent in every canvas. Even the subjects he painted — bright-eyed children, pink-cheeked girls, Paris boulevards in spring, luscious fruits and flowers and scenes bathed in sunlight—all expressed this joy.

At the time he painted little Margot, Renoir was sufficiently well off to be able to paint when and how he pleased. He took only a few of the many portrait commissions offered him. But among those he did execute was a series of the Berard children, of which little Margot is one; and also the famous Charpentier family group now hanging in the Metropolitan Museum. The Berards were a wealthy French family who became great friends of Renoir, and it is said that he often visited them in their country home.

However, in earlier days, Renoir was not so well off. Born in Limoges, he was apprenticed at an early age to a china manufacturer to paint porcelains. Next he decorated fans, and still later painted cheap copies of devotional pictures. This early experience had its effect on him, particularly the delicate color and freshness of the porcelain work and the copying of eighteenth-century artists, such as Watteau and Lancret. Later, of course, he experimented with Impressionism but went beyond most Impressionists in his sense of form and rich color. This was followed by what is commonly known as his classic period, which must have stemmed originally from his loving studies of the masters in the Louvre; for the Louvre had been his haven at lunch hours and odd moments in the days when he worked in the china factory and on his fans.

Much of his joy, freshness, and sense of life are found in the delightful and acutely sensitive portrait of little Margot. The delicate transparency of the skin, the fine glistening hair, and the large luminous eyes have a quality of life that is almost breath-taking when one stands before the painting and sees its vibrant yet delicate color. Yet it is much more than a mere realistic portrait—it has all the charm and all that is best in Renoir. It is now part of the collection of Mr. Stephen C. Clark.

B. T.

Praising God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ANYONE WHO KEEPS his thoughts filled with gratitude, praise, and thanksgiving, will find happiness, affection, and success. To God, from whom comes all good, we owe constant gratitude; and we should also be grateful to all who, through trusting in Him, express loving-kindness in their lives.

Gratitude, like a plant, requires cultivation. We teach children to say, "Thank you," for the daily kindnesses they receive. Boys and girls normally feel thankful for the gifts and privileges they receive from parents and friends. Happy are those children who are early led, through the study of Christian Science, to know that God is the source of all good. Like water poured on dry ground, the continued study of this Science freshens one's deep gratitude to the Father for His beneficence.

The Master gave a wonderful assurance to those who live close to God by reflecting His qualities. In the parable of the prodigal son the father says to the elder brother (Luke 15:31), "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine." This "all" includes health, abundance, and joy. Thus did Jesus point out cause for gratitude in our unlimited heritage of good.

To understand not only that God is the source of all good, but also that evil is no part of His creation, and, having no source, is unreal, enables us to overcome discord. To see sin, disease, and death disappear before the understanding of Truth brings forth spontaneous praise to God. We do not have to wait until some future time to join in this song of praise. Spiritual enlightenment will give the grace and exaltation of thought that are needed for spontaneous praise here and now. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, asks concerning mortals (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 331), "When downtrodden like the grass, did it make them humble, loving, obedient, full of good odor, and cause them to wait patiently on God for man's rich heritage, —'dominion over all the earth'?" And she adds, "Thus abiding in Truth, the warmth and sunlight of prayer and praise and understanding will ripen the fruits of Spirit, and goodness will have its springtide of freedom and greatness."

Oftentimes simply expressed appreciation will solve knotty domestic and business problems. More than once has a situation which had appeared hopelessly discordant become peaceful and harmonious by a change of the mental attitude from one of blame to one of appreciation. Spiritual qualities, perhaps unsuspected, will then be manifested; angry words, about to be spoken, will not be uttered. If appreciation is expressed in loving kindness, the effect is sometimes marked. In the training of children, praise for their good work and right effort will do wonders. Both adults and children walk willingly in the path of righteousness if led on by encouragement and praise for the signs of the awakening of the divine nature in them. One who may seem to be blundering will bring out better work under the gentle influence of just and loving appreciation.

In the third chapter of Matthew is related a wonderful story of heavenly praise. Jesus, at the outset of his ministry, went "from Galilee to Jordan unto John, to be baptized of him." As he came up out of the water, he heard a voice from heaven saying (Matthew 3:17), "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." This message of divine approbation assured Jesus of the love, approval, and praise which God bestows on all His children.

Praise, to be healingly effective, should be based upon the spiritual fact that man is God's likeness, as the Bible declares him to be. Mrs. Eddy states in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 527), "Man is God's reflection, needing no cultivation, but ever beautiful and complete." Starting from the standpoint of God's allness, refusing to be blinded by material appearances to the verities of spiritual being, the Christian Scientist can help his fellow men by seeing them, in their true selfhood, as God's children.

If one should find his sense of praise lacking in spontaneity, he can freshen it by studying the Bible in the light of Christian Science. King David offered thanksgiving and praise to God, saying (I Chronicles 29:11, 13): "Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty: for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is thine; thine is the kingdom, O Lord, and thou art exalted as head above all. . . . Now therefore, our God, we thank thee, and praise thy glorious name."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Louer Dieu

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

CELUI DONT LA CONSCIENCE est pleine de gratitude, de louanges, d'actions de grâces, trouvera le bonheur, l'affection, le succès. Envers Dieu, l'auteur de tous les biens, notre gratitude doit être constante; et nous devons aussi de la reconnaissance à tous ceux qui font preuve de bonté parce qu'ils se confient en Lui.

La gratitude est comme une plante: il faut la cultiver. On habitue les enfants à dire merci chaque fois qu'on leur a rendu service ou qu'on leur a donné quelque chose. Chez les garçons et les fillettes, les dons ou les bienfaits reçus suscitent normalement de la reconnaissance envers les parents et les amis. Heureux les enfants auxquels l'étude de la Science Chrétienne apprend de bonne heure que Dieu est la source de tous les biens! Semblable à l'eau qu'on verse sur une terre aride, l'étude continue de cette Science ravive notre profonde gratitude à l'égard du Père qui nous accorde Ses bienfaits.

Une certaine déclaration du Maître est bien encourageante pour ceux qui s'approchent de Dieu par la réflexion des qualités divines. Dans la parabole de l'enfant prodigue, le père dit au fils aîné (Luc 15:31): "Mon enfant, tu es toujours avec moi, et tout ce que j'ai est à toi." Ce "tout" englobe la santé, l'abondance et la joie. Jésus signalait ainsi un grand sujet de reconnaissance — notre héritage du bien sans limites.

Comprendre non seulement que Dieu est la source de tous les biens, mais encore que le mal ne fait point partie de Sa création et qu'il est irréel puisqu'il n'a pas de cause, cela nous permet de vaincre l'inharmonie. Quand on voit disparaître le péché, la maladie et la mort devant la compréhension de la Vérité, on rend spontanément gloire à Dieu. Nous pouvons sans délai nous joindre à cet hymne de louange. Les lumières spirituelles nous donneront la grâce et l'élévation morale qui permettent les louanges spontanées, ici même et dès maintenant. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, pose cette question concernant les mortels (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 331): "Quand on a marché sur eux comme sur l'herbe, sont-ils devenus humbles, aimants, obéissants, exhalant un parfum d'agréable odeur? Se sont-ils attendus patiemment à Dieu pour recevoir le riche héritage promis à l'homme — l'empire 'sur la terre entière'?" Puis elle ajoute: "Demeurant ainsi dans la Vérité, la chaleur et la clarté de la prière, des louanges et de la compréhension feront mûrir les fruits de l'Esprit; la bonté aura son printemps de liberté et de grandeur."

Souvent une simple parole d'appréciation résoudra quelque épineux problème au foyer ou dans les affaires. Plus d'une fois, des situations qui semblaient irrémédiablement faussées sont devenues harmonieuses et paisibles grâce à un changement d'attitude mentale: l'appréciation avait remplacé le blâme. Alors se sont manifestées des qualités spirituelles dont on n'avait peut-être pas soupçonné l'existence, les paroles violentes qui semblaient devoir être prononcées ne se sont pas fait entendre. Si l'appréciation s'exprime par une bienveillance affectueuse, elle peut avoir des effets très marqués. Dans l'éducation des enfants, les louanges données au bon travail et aux efforts louables produisent des résultats merveilleux. Aussi bien que les enfants, les adultes suivent volontiers le chemin de la justice s'ils y sont encouragés et si on loue chez eux les indices progressifs de la nature divine. Tel qui semblait maladroit travaillera mieux sous l'influence d'une appréciation aimante et sincère.

Dans Matthieu, au chapitre trois, nous avons l'admirable récit d'un éloge céleste. Au début de son ministère, Jésus alla "de la Galilée au Jourdain vers Jean, pour être baptisé par lui." Lorsqu'il sortit de l'eau, une voix se fit entendre des cieux, disant (Matthieu 3:17): "Celui-ci est mon Fils bien-aimé, en qui j'ai mis toute mon affection." Ce divin message apportait à Jésus l'assurance de l'amour, de l'approbation, de la louange que Dieu donne à tous Ses enfants.

Pour produire des effets vraiment guérisseurs, la louange doit se fonder sur le fait spirituel que l'homme est, comme le déclare la Bible, la ressemblance de Dieu. A la page 527 du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "L'homme est le reflet de Dieu, n'ayant besoin d'aucune culture, mais étant à jamais beau et complet." Prenant pour point de départ la totalité divine, refusant de se laisser aveugler par les apparences matérielles au point d'oublier les vérités de l'être spirituel, le Scientiste Chrétien peut aider ses semblables en voyant la véritable individualité de chacun, c'est-à-dire l'enfant de Dieu.

Si nos louanges paraissent manquer de spontanéité, nous pouvons les aviver en étudiant la Bible à la lumière de la Science Chrétienne. Le roi David offrait à Dieu des louanges et des actions de grâces; il disait (I Chroniques 29:11, 13): "A toi, ô Éternel, la grandeur, la force et la magnificence, l'éternité et la splendeur; car tout ce qui est dans les cieux et sur la terre t'appartient. A toi, ô Éternel, la royauté, à toi la domination suprême sur toutes choses... Maintenant donc, ô notre Dieu, nous te louons et nous célébrons ton nom glorieux."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Conversation in Persia

OF ALL THE PEOPLE I have ever met, certainly the Persians are among the most hospitable. . . .

After the first formal greetings we were divided into three groups. Mr. Stanton and our host had a pavilion to themselves, and Madame Toumaneze and Mrs. Stanton had another. I was conducted to a pavilion at the far end of the garden by the five little girls. When we were all seated, the oldest girl asked very prettily, "Are we quite comfortable?"

"Very comfortable indeed," I said.

It was charming to sit there and look down that lovely vista and across the pool of water to the palace at the other end. The view that I had through the long avenue of eucalyptus-trees made a perfect picture. . . .

The oldest girl is called Rebekah. They pronounced it beautifully with a strong accent on the first syllable. She began the conversation by telling me that she had some American friends, as she attends a Mission school. She told me the names of her teachers. After a little more talk upon that subject, she glanced at the next girl, signifying that it was her turn to speak.

"Have you ever been to France?" was her contribution to the conversation.

She said she would like to go there, partly because her French teacher had told her about it, and partly because she had seen some lovely photographs which showed Paris to be a beautiful city. After a little more conversation about Paris, the next girl's turn came, the small cousin.

"What is your favorite color?" she asked. I told her I did not care very much for just one color. I liked color in combination—that I thought blue and pale green were nice together, and blue and gold, like the tiles on a mosque. Oh, *yes*, they all thought that, and the conversation became general and quite animated for a while; then there was silence, and the next girl's turn to speak.

A phrase from the "Arabian Nights" kept intruding itself upon my mind: "Scheherazade perceived the dawn of day, and ceased saying her permitted say." These beautifully trained small girls were as conscientious about taking turns at the conversation as if they were really playing a game. . . .

The tray-bearers, as they called the servants, brought the refreshments on enormous beaten silver trays. They carried them on their heads. The trays were placed on the floor of the pavilions, and we leaned forward and served ourselves.

The conversation was less formal after the trays were removed, and became quite gay as we became better acquainted. There were many little jokes. We were having a lovely time.—From "Camel-Bells of Baghdad," by JANET MILLER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Child in a Garden

I like this flower.
It stands so small
It makes me tall.

Its yellow heart
Is like a cup
By hands held up.

Flower, fill your bowl
With honey-dew
And I'll drink, too.

FRANCES HALL

A Master of Happiness

IN ONE OF THOSE allusions to the art of the past which made Renoir's conversation singularly self-revealing, he once uttered this saying: "There is another thing in Velasquez which delights me: his painting radiates with the joy the artist had in doing it." The words gave a clew to his whole philosophy. There is nothing in Vollard's anecdotic book about him that is more characteristic than the not infrequent expressions of his unquenchable gusto. Looking back at his twenties he loves to recall a favorite restaurant "where life was a perpetual holiday," and he adds with artless feeling: "The world knew how to laugh in those days!" Rembrandt was one of his heroes, but, as is easily to be understood in one of his temperament, he sometimes found the Dutchman a little "stuffy," and from the frank declaration of that idea he goes on to say: "For my part, I have a predilection for painting that lends joyousness to a wall." Life and art were fused for him into one happy activity. His comrades were as intense in their devotion to painting as he was. Manet was quite as poignant, no doubt, but less lyrical. I don't suppose a painter ever lived who concentrated upon his art with a finer singleness of purpose than Degas, yet he seems to me to have been motivated by the passionless fervor of the scientist where Renoir was kept going by the impulse of the poet.—From "The Painter's Craft," by ROYAL CORTISSOZ. (New York: Scribner.)

Such Violent Contrasts Shape Ecuador

WE HAD EXPECTED to find Ecuador a land of contrasts; for a country split across by the equator and cleft in half by the precipitous Andes could be nothing else. Yet we had not imagined snow-covered volcanoes rising from the depths of the jungle, or the bleak Andean steppes alternating with fertile valleys. For Ecuador is violent in its contrasts of coastal plain, lofty Andean prairies, with Amazonic jungles: and the violence of this terrain has been reflected in its turbulent political history, which contrasts so strangely with the gentle manners of its inhabitants, whether they be aristocrat or savage; for the remnant of the Spanish nobility rub shoulders on Ecuador's narrow sidewalks with Cholos-mixed descendants of the Conquistadores and the Indian races they conquered, as well as Negroes who mostly came from a wrecked slave ship on Ecuador's coast. Present too are the pure Indians representing all phases of primitive culture, all sandwiched together in this ethnic potpourri like the Ecuadorian landscape in violent tiers of dissimilitude. — From "Ecuador, the Unknown," by WOLFGANG VON HAGEN. (New York: Oxford.)

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1940

'Plan E' Drive Is Relaunched In Cambridge

More than 9,000 persons sign petitions calling for vote on issue in November election.

An energetic campaign for adoption of "Plan E" government —calling for the proportional representation system of voting and employment of a city manager— loomed in Cambridge today when Dean James M. Landis of Harvard Law School, Chairman of the Cambridge Plan E Committee and other proponents of the plan filed petitions containing 9,078 signatures with the Cambridge City Clerk to get the proposal on the ballot next November. Only about 5,285 signatures—10 per cent of the registered voters—are actually required.

On filing the petition, Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School and chairman of the Cambridge Plan E. Committee, said: "It is with great pleasure that the Cambridge 'Plan E' Committee files this petition, making it possible for the voters of Cambridge to accept a modern, city-manager charter next election day. The committee is encouraged by reports from its workers in all parts of the city, who report extraordinary interest in our efforts to make Cambridge the best-governed city in New England.

"Two years ago late passage of the optional 'Plan E' statute delayed us in organizing a wide educational campaign. Early filing of this year's petition with give greater time to acquaint the voters with all features of this plan. We urge every organization, large and small in Cambridge, to request a 'Plan E' speaker during the next six months. We are convinced that the more information Cambridge voters have about the plan, the more eager they will be to work and vote for its adoption."

Surveying the current political situation in Cambridge with its tangled budget controversy, and mindful of the excitement which the 1938 "Plan E" campaign aroused, some informed sources forecast a rousing battle in which almost anything could happen. In overwhelming and militant majority, Cambridge city employees and politicians have opposed the plan.

Strong Sentiment

On the other hand, there is powerful sentiment for the proposal among influential professional, business and taxpayers' groups in the University City. This was demonstrated in 1938 when, after a whirlwind campaign, "Plan E" lost the referendum by only 1,767 votes out of 46,292 ballots cast.

Dean Landis' action today follows a three-weeks drive for signatures carried on by more than 300 unpaid volunteer workers. With an organization largely composed of persons who weathered the 1938 battle, the sponsors of the plan feel they have a sound foundation for the campaign.

Although the campaign is now being mapped, and the leaders will meet shortly to crystallize their organization, authoritative persons say the strategy will be to "lie low" for the time being, working quietly, and then to bring the campaign to a powerful finish in the weeks between Labor Day and the November election.

Budget Issue

A powerful ally for the movement—possibly capable of swinging the decision at the polls—was seen by some observers today in the tangled budget situation in Cambridge. The question of the legality of Mayor John W. Lyon's record high budget, which would involve a $47 tax rate and which was rejected by the City Council, is now before the courts.

The Cambridge League of Women Voters and the Cambridge Taxpayers' Association, both powerful allies of the movement in 1938, are expected to strengthen this year's effort.

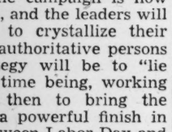
The sponsors include Dean Landis, who generalled the 1938 fight; O. M. W. Sprague, economist; George A. McLaughlin, Boston attorney; James T. Barrett, former President of the Cambridge City Council; Bernard Harkins, identified with labor interests; Thomas F. Sullivan, attorney; Cora Butler Conant; Patsy Micelli, and a long list of other prominent citizens.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair this afternoon, tonight and Wednesday morning, followed by increasing cloudiness by afternoon; slightly cooler tonight, with lowest temperature in the middle and lower 50's; moderate northwesterly to northerly winds.

For Thursday: Some probability of showers and not very warm.



Maine: Fair tonight and Wednesday; cooler tonight except on the east coast.

All Other New England States: Fair tonight and Wednesday, cooler tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Handy Hook: Fresh northwest winds diminishing Wednesday; fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	62	73	New Orleans	67	80
Chicago	47	72	New York	53	71
Denver	45	76	Norfolk	65	84
Helena	33	58	Philadelphia	68	79
Kansas City	63	81	St. Louis	63	83
Los Angeles	53	70	San Francisco	51	61
Miami	72	77	Washington	70	85
Minneapolis	48	70			

A—7:30 a. m., May 7.
B—Maximum, May 6.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:19 p. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Wednesday, 11:48 a. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:20 p. m. Tuesday.

Where Spring Bursts Into Bloom

By a Staff Photographer

At the Arnold Arboretum in Boston

Above: Miss Ann Charchet of Jamaica Plain and Miss Neva Lanos of Boston, employees of the Arnold Arboretum, examine some of the single cherry blooms now at their height of blossoming.

Below: Miss Carolyn Pierce of Boston and Mrs. William Hunt of Milton, art students at the Butera School of Fine Arts, sketch from nature. In addition to the cherry some of the azaleas are now in bloom with more to follow almost daily from now on. Other attractions just now at the Arboretum are the shadbushes in the wooded sections and the forsythia.

Boston Occupational Tax Expected to Be Ruled Illegal

City officials today described as illegal a proposed occupational tax on non-residents of Boston who work in the City, and one authoritative source at City Hall declared it his opinion that "not even the Legislature" has the power to impose such a tax. Discussion of the proposal at City Hall today followed the introduction of an order by Councilor Thomas E. Linehan at yesterday's meeting of the City Council seeking the imposition of such a levy.

Although Acting Corporation Counsel Wilfred J. Doyle had no comment to make, reliable sources indicated he would submit an opinion to the Council confirming these statements. The Council deferred consideration of Councilor Linehan's order until the Law Department could pass upon the legality of such a tax.

City Councilors today were smarting under a verbal thrashing given them at yesterday's session by Councilor Perlie Dyar Chase. Exercising his ingenuity to keep the question of beano operations in the public eye, Councilor Chase offered an order requesting State Attorney General Paul A. Dever to conduct an investigation of the beano games in Suffolk County. In attempts to end public discussion of the subject and squelch demands for an investigation, the Council has twice within the last month rejected orders of Mr. Chase asking a Finance Commission probe.

"Many members" of the Council oppose an inquiry and voted against these two proposals because "they fear the racketeers," Councilor Chase charged during the tempestuous debate, which followed introduction of his order. "The time will come when we will have an investigation and more than one member of this body will hang his head in shame," Councilor Chase asserted.

Declaring he knew of "no beano racketeers in Boston," Councilor James S. Coffey of East Boston challenged Mr. Chase to name the alleged racketeers. Subsequently Councilor Coffey charged that "beano racketeers are operating in Councilor Chase's ward and he knows it."

Councilor Coffey described beano games as a diversion for elderly men and women with no other interests, and elaborated upon its alleged benefits to welfare recipients.

A Queen and a President

By a Staff Photographer

Louise Barker **Edward M. Synan**

Miss Barker, Queen of the Sixth Annual Nashoba Apple Blossom Festival, with Mr. Synan, President of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association, at the Association's convention at the Hotel Bradford, Boston. The convention closes today.

Geneva Held Up as World Peace Center

Dr. Dexter tells League of Nations group of his observations after his tour of Europe.

The roots of world peace are still imbedded in Geneva. There are more organizations and more people who are world-minded in Geneva than in any other place, said Dr. Robert C. Dexter today in addressing the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Branch of the League of Nations Association.

"There is a spirit there," he declared, "which, regardless of what may happen to any particular organization, will be the basis of whatever is rebuilt after the war."

Dr. Dexter spoke with the authority of a fresh viewpoint obtained during a three months tour of Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, France, England, Hungary, Rumania and Jugoslavia, from which he has just returned.

Have Least Fear

"The people who are doing things here," said Dr. Dexter, "are the people who have the least fear. Of course, they are worried," he continued, "and of course they are disturbed over the problems which the war presents, but nevertheless, they can see certain results developing."

Upon these evidences of persistent hope and activity Dr. Dexter based his conviction that "Geneva is still the world center."

Mrs. Dexter, who accompanied her husband on this European trip, spoke of the contrast which she noted between the feeling in England and France and in the neutral countries. "In both England and France," she said, "the spirit was excellent. There was less psychological war tension than in the neutral nations. One felt their attitude to be this: that they had made their decision, and while the prospect was not cheerful, they know what is before them. There was no war enthusiasm, but a determination to see it though."

No Hate of German

There is no hate of the German in England, Mrs. Dexter told her listeners, and there is also a recognition that no government is blameless for the conditions which brought forth this conflict.

In neutral countries, on the other hand, she pointed out that they are living under great tension. "We heard almost continual gun-fire and anti-aircraft guns while we were in Amsterdam, and the question in people's minds seemed to me, 'how long can we endure in this precarious position?'"

Francis Russell presented the slate of the Board of Directors of the League for the coming year and the following new directors were elected: Miss Lucy Aspinwall of Chestnut Hill, Miss Edith Aspinwall, Mrs. Sidney N. Shurcliff, and Dr. S J. Thannhauser of Boston.

Church Attendance Census Under Way

Tabulation of cards in an attendance census taken in churches of Boston and vicinity Sunday morning at the request of the Boston Area Council of Churches as a part of its church attendance campaign, showed 11½ per cent of the churches responding, or 109 churches reporting a total attendance of 20,019.

This figure was announced today at the office of the Rev. Frank Jennings, Secretary of the Council. The Sunday total is intended to be used as a basis for comparison of the number of churchgoers now and a year from now, and in future years when annual church attendance campaigns will be carried on.

The church attendance campaign continues through Sunday, May 12.

Rare Illustrated Books on View

Courtesy, Boston Public Library

Title Page to 'Discours of Voyages Into the Easte and West Indies'

This work by Linschoten was owned by Queen Elizabeth and printed in London in 1598 by John Wolfe. It is among the valuable books, maps and charts on marine natural history available for public inspection until May 22 in the Treasure Room at the Boston Public Library.

Marine History Exhibit at Boston Library

By E. Bigelow Thompson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the rewards of being a reporter—besides meeting so many interesting people—is a personal privilege that accompanies recording the day's news. For example, in the current exhibition of rare, illustrated books on marine natural history, in the Treasure Room of the Boston Public Library, the public may study these volumes only under glass, and lock and key; the reporter may take in his own hands some such priceless work as Queen Elizabeth's own volume of "Voyages Into the Easte and West Indies." From its state of preservation, the book presumably was never hurled at the Earl of Essex.

Written at Thirty

Or, for an equally interesting item, the reporter may turn the pages of an amazing volume by Edgar Allan Poe. This is not a first edition of "The Raven and Other Poems," "The Fall of the House of Usher," "The Gold Bug," or "The Purloined Letter," but "The Conchologist's First Book, or a System of Testaceous Malacology, Arranged Expressly for the Use of Schools . . . and the Whole Brought Up, as Accurately as Possible, to the Present Condition of Science—by Edgar A. Poe."

Those familiar with Poe's tragic struggle to earn a living by writing will recognize at once that this volume for which he later was attacked for plagiarism, was a pot boiler he turned out at 30 when he arrived in Philadelphia in the summer of 1838 after being unable to make a living in New York.

Poe was engaged by Prof. Thomas Wyatt to edit the work, which is said to be a "pirated" textbook typical of the loose publishing practices of the day. The preface was by Poe. It was published in 1839.

For the seeker after superlatives, the glass cases disclose: the oldest book on exhibition, the Public Library's copy of the first encyclopedia ever printed, in about 1475; the oldest illustrated Natural History, the New England Museum of Natural History's "Aquitilium Animalium Historiae," by Salvianus, published in 1554 and showing a full-page engraving of that perennial monster of sea stories, the octopus.

A number of the old books show maps such as terrorized the crew in Columbus' fleet—seas inhabited by serpents and other fantastic monsters of the deep. Equally amazing is to find the beginning of a serious pictorial representation of sea life.

The exhibition was prepared by Miss Mary B. Cobb, Librarian of the New England Museum of Natural History, and Miss Harriet Swift, of the Public Library. To rare volumes have been added priceless original water color illustrations from the Museum's nationally noted collection. It is an exhibit at which one will gain only little by a five-minute tour of the cases and much by an hour's lingering over them.

Drawings Offer Contrast

Combining the resources of these two public institutions has given the exhibition an unusual turn, as when the Museum's original drawings made by the U. S. Exploring Expedition around the world in 1838-42 appear side by side with their reproductions in an atlas of the period owned by the Library.

Not only a wide range of years is represented but equally great differences in editorial treatment and mechanical processes. Items of note include a set of unpublished watercolors of microscopic marine organisms painted in the Red Sea, in 1851, by George Charles Wallich, who pioneered in deep-sea dredging—lately exploited by Dr. William Beebe of bathysphere fame: exquisite plates from the Marine Laboratories in the Gulf of Naples, painted in the 80's but surprisingly modern in style; colorplates of fish, whales and sea serpents "drawn from various accounts," and a book by Pallas in 1774, one of the first explorers of Siberia and a protege of Catherine the Great of Russia . . . all the property of the Museum.

The exhibition will continue to May 22.

Chamber Plan For Old Colony Road Outlined

Boston group at hearing submits four-point program for continued operation of the line.

The most practical solution of the Old Colony Railroad situation would be reduction of the annual operating deficit to approximately $500,000 and then purchase and continued operation of the road by the New Haven, according to a plan submitted by the Boston Chamber of Commerce at a public hearing in the Hotel Lenox, today.

Recommendations for economies which would reduce the deficit by approximately $400,000 and a detailed plan for the continued operation of the Old Colony, were presented by Alden C. Brett, member of the Board of Directors of the Chamber, to Oliver E. Sweet, Director of the Finance Bureau of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who is sitting as Examiner at the continued hearing on a petition of the Old Colony Trustees to abandon the Boston Group Lines.

"The plan," Mr. Brett said, "is based on the premise that the public interest requires continued operation of the Old Colony Railroad and that this operation can best be carried on as an integral part of the New Haven System. It is recognized that the present operating deficit of the Old Colony, however, precludes its immediate purchase and consolidation with the New Haven and that such action cannot reasonably be considered unless and until savings in expense have been made which will substantially reduce this operating deficit.

By Co-operation

"The investigation of the Special Committee of the Chamber (of which Mr. Brett is Chairman) has led to the conclusion that further substantial savings cannot be made by the operators of the road in the ordinary controllable items of operating expense but can come only as a result of the fullest public co-operation. It seems clear," Mr. Brett continued, "that there are phases of the problem, such as the reduction of taxes and modification of the present requirements of regulatory authorities, in which the solution can best be undertaken by an agency representing broad public interest.

"The Boston Chamber of Commerce is ready and willing to undertake this task but it feels that before such an effort is initiated it is essential that the accomplishment necessary be definitely stated and assurance given that when that result is obtained continued and satisfactory operation of the Old Colony Railroad may be depended upon.

"With this thought in mind the Directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce have authorized its Special Committee to suggest to the owners of the New Haven and the owners of the Old Colony Railroad the following plan, subject to the approval of regulatory authorities and the courts, and to give assurance that if and when such a plan is agreed on and approved the Boston Chamber of Commerce will use its best efforts to bring about its consummation.

Recommendations

"(1) The New Haven Railroad should agree to continue to operate the Old Colony until December 31, 1941, and to absorb operating deficits during this period up to an amount of $500,000 per year, any excess over this amount to be charged against the Old Colony as at present:

"(2) The New Haven should agree to purchase the Old Colony on December 31, 1941, on the basis of definite terms and conditions which should be made a part of this agreement;

"(3) The purchase of the Old Colony should be contingent on the realization of savings in operating costs or increases in income to a total of $400,000 per year;

"(4) To provide for the proper carrying out of this plan and to promote public confidence in such an agreement at least two of the present Old Colony Trustees (who are the same persons as the New Haven Trustees) should be replaced by new Trustees representing the co-operating public interest.

Plans for Deficit

Among the recommendations submitted by the Chamber for reducing the deficit to $500,000 were:

1. Raise local passenger fares one penny which would produce an estimated revenue of $60,000 to $70,000.

2. Closer co-operation between buyers and sellers of transportation to increase traffic and thus revenue.

3. Substitution of electrical equipment for manual protection at grade crossings with a saving of $192,337 in wages.

4. Reduction of the assessed valuation of the South Station terminal properties and interest with an estimated saving of $200,000.

The hearing was closed shortly before noon with the announcement by Director Sweet that the Examiners report would be "closed" but persons desiring to file briefs might do so up to June 6. There would be no reply to the briefs, he said.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free Public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Violet Ker Seymer, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, in Robbins Memorial Auditorium, Arlington Town Hall, Arlington, 9 p. m.

Theaters

Wilbur—
"Springtime for Henry," starring Edward Everett Horton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—
"Keep Off the Grass," featuring Jimmy Durante, Ray Bolger, Jane Froman and Ilka Chase. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Bing Crosby and Dorothy Lamour in "The Road to Singapore." 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Castle on the Hudson," with John Garfield. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Rebecca," with Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. Also "Five Little Peppers at Home." 4:25, 7:55.

Exeter—
"Rebecca," starring Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45. Also group of short films. 2:35, 5:40, 8:40.

Fenway—
"An Angel From Texas," with Eddie Albert, Rosemary Lane, and Wayne Morris. 2:30, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. Also "Shooting High," with Jane Withers and Gene Autry. 1:05, 3:45, 6:20, 8:55.

Fine Arts—
"The Life of Giuseppe Verdi," starring Gigli and Gaby Morlay. 1:10, 3:15, 5:15, 7:19, 9:15. Tomorrow: "Marseillais," featuring Louise Jouvet and Lise Delamare.

Keith Memorial—
"Abe Lincoln in Illinois," starring Raymond Massey. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:40. Also "Free, Blonde and 21," with Lynn Bari. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:10. Also "Information Please." 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:25.

Metropolitan—
"Buck Benny Rides Again," with Jack Benny. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. Also "Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise," with Sidney Toler. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:05.

Modern—
"Rebecca," with Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. Also "Charlie Chan in Panama." 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Orpheum—
"Young Tom Edison," starring Mickey Rooney. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:25. Also "Two Girls on Broadway," with Lana Turner, Joan Blondell and George Murphy. 9:25 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05. Tomorrow: "Too Many Husbands," featuring Jean Arthur, Fred MacMurray and Melvyn Douglas. Also "Dr. Kildare's Strange Case," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore.

Paramount—
"An Angel from Texas," with Eddie Albert, Rosemary Lane, and Wayne Morris. 9, 11:25 a. m., 1:55, 4:30, 7:10, 9:50. Also "Shooting High," with Jane Withers and Gene Autry. 10:15 a. m., 12:45, 3:25, 6, 8:40.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Enemy Agent," with Richard Cromwell and Helen Vinson. 11:40 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:35, 7:55, 10:15. Also "Manhattan Shakedown." 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:25, 6:45, 9:05.

Scollay—
"Rebecca," with Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 10:40 a. m., 2:10, 5:40, 9:10. Also "Charlie Chan in Panama." 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:25, 7:55.

South Station Theater—
"Radio's Information, Please," "Robert Benchley Makes Home Movies," "Going Places with Graham McNamee," "Fishing Fleets of Sweden," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Young Tom Edison," starring Mickey Rooney. 1:05, 4:10, 7:10, 10:15. Also "Two Girls on Broadway," with Lana Turner, Joan Blondell and George Murphy. 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:55. Tomorrow: "Too Many Husbands," featuring Jean Arthur, Fred MacMurray and Melvyn Douglas. Also "Dr. Kildare's Strange Case," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore.

Telepix—
"Information Please," with Christopher Morley; "Barbadoes Island and Washington travelogues"; "The Story of Wheat"; "College Songs"; latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"Secret Agent," 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also "The Mystery of Edwin Drood." 11 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Tremont—
"Housekeeper's Daughter," with Joan Bennett and Adolph Menjou. Also "Stanley and Livingston," with Spencer Tracey and Cedric Hardwicke. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Burgess Meredith in "Of Mice and Men." 2:50 6:10 9:35. Also "He Married His Wife," with Joel McCrea. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15. Tomorrow: Laurence Olivier in "Rebecca." Also "The March of Time—America's Youth—1940."

Uptown—
"Ma, He's Making Eyes At Me." 1:25 4:50 8:15. Also "Virginia City," with Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins. 2:30, 5:55 9:25.

Dance

Symphony Hall—
"The Dome," presented by Ted Shawn and his men dancers. 8:30.

Other Events

Boston Garden—
Ringling Bros. and Barnum Bailey Circus Daily at 2:15 and 8:15.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Recital by the Rindone's School of the Accordian. Charles Magnante, guest soloist. 8:15.

Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—
Concert by the advanced students of the New England Conservatory of Music. 8:15.

Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—
Recorded Music Program. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Chinese Pottery by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m. Also guidance tour at 2 o'clock on Flemish Paintings by Mrs. Sayward.

Radio—Page 14

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Eastern Stars In Boston For Annual Session

Flowers, music, receptions of guests, greetings by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and entertainment will feature the opening of the sixty-fourth annual session of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, Order of the Eastern Star, at Tremont Temple tonight. Hundreds of members of the Order from all parts of Massachusetts gathered in this city today for the three-day session.

Mrs. Anna Marie Obrey, of Springfield, Worthy Grand Matron, and Thomas Curtis Harriott, of Malden, Worthy Grand Patron, will ocucpy the East during the sessions, which will include reports, addresses, election of officers, and installation.

Tonight's activities begin with an organ selection, entrance of Grand Officers, vocal solo, address of welcome, invocation by the Rev. J. Harold Dale, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Billerica, and reception of distinguished guests.

Vocal solos are listed at frequent intervals, between the receptions of Past Grand Matrons and Patrons, Deputy Grand Matrons, and Marshals, Grand Representatives, Grand Warders, Sentinels, and Pages. After an address by Governor Saltonstall and civic welcome by Mayor Tobin, an entertainment will be held. Worthy Grand Patron Harriott will respond to the Governor's address, and Charles E. Mathaurs, Associate Grand Patron, will reply to Mayor Tobin.

Cromwell Gives Cup For Typing Contest

TORONTO (CP) — Canadian National Exhibition officials announced that James H. R. Cromwell, United States Minister to Canada, had donated a sliver cup for which American and Canadian typists will compete in the 1940 international typewriting marathon this summer.

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Artist Scans the Result of His Work

By a Staff Photographer

Jacob Binder and Portrait of Charles F. Hurley

The new portrait of Charles F. Hurley, former Governor, painted by Jacob Binder, Boston artist, will be presented to the Executive Council tomorrow for acceptance.

If the Council follows the favorable recommendation of the Massachusetts Arts Commission announced last night, the portrait will be placed beside those of other former Governors in the Executive Chambers.

Acceptance of the portrait and payment of the artist would bring to a close a sharp controversy which developed when the Art Commission rejected a previous portrait of Mr. Hurley by Mr. Binder. After considerable discussion, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall solved the problem by asking the artist to paint another portrait of the former Governor. Mr. Binder agreed to do so and Mr. Hurley readily agreed to the arrangement.

Harvard Tutoring Change Plan

Drastic revision of Harvard University's tutorial system is urged in the May Bulletin of the Cambridge Union of University Teachers, as the result of a three months' investigation carried on by a special committee of the Union. Pointing to the general lack of teaching experience among Harvard's youthful tutors, and the need for closer co-operation between the tutorial staffs of different departments, the Union's report recommends that the University use more discretion in the appointment of its young teachers and collaborate with the departments to achieve a more systematic organization of its tutorial system.

The Cambridge Union of University Teachers is an affiliate of the American Teachers' Union, a division of the American Federation of Labor. It comprises 175 members among Harvard faculty men.

According to the committee's findings, one fourth of Harvard's upperclassmen are tutored by men of no previous experience, one fourth by men of only one or two years' experience, and more than a third by graduate students.

The committee cites the aversion of older faculty members to tutoring, "the pressure to make young men publish," and the lukewarm attitude of the University Administration as reasons for the tutorial system's present dilemma.

For reform measures, the organ of the Teachers' Union refers to a previous report by its Committee on Tenure, which proposed that the College can give "a man four years as a teaching fellow, three annual appointments, and possibly a faculty instructorship," and thus build up a large reserve of experienced tutors. The Bulletin proceeds to recommend the establishment of a University bureau at which young men throughout the country could apply for teaching fellowships and annual instructorships.

Housing Authority Place for Woman

A woman, preferably a homemaker with children, would be appointed to an unpaid position as member of the Boston Housing Authority, according to a proposal being pushed by Mrs. Mary E. Driscoll, chairman of the Boston Licensing Commission.

Urging the proposal at the dinner meeting of 200 members of the Boston Better Homes Committee at Hotel Touraine, Miss Driscoll declared that if women had helped plan Old Harbor Village project, doorbells would have been installed.

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Hope Stirs for Seaplane Base

Proponents of larger seaplane facilities in Boston particularly for trans-Atlantic service today await President Roosevelt's decision on signing Congress's latest rivers-and-harbors bill, which includes $2,300,000 for seaplane base here. Because of such controversial features as the Boston item, some observers on Capitol Hill have predicted that the President will veto the entire $109,985,450 measure, on grounds of economy in an election year.

Yesterday the Senate approved a conference report on the bill which had been cut from $144,804,450, and sent it to the White House.

In addition to financing a landing channel at least four miles long in Boston Harbor, the bill also provides $103,000 for a reserve channel in the Harbor, $68,000 for improvement of Newburyport Harbor, and $43,000 for improvement of Salem Harbor.

Behind the move for the seaplane base are the Boston Port Authority, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission, the New England Council, and other groups. On two occasions at least, President Roosevelt has voiced opposition to the measure, on economy grounds.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Wednesday, May 8

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:15 p. m.—Harvard Glee Club Concert.
7:30 p. m.—"The Insect World"; Dr. Frank M. Carpenter, Harvard.
8:00 p. m.—The World of Natural Science: Looking Starwards, Dr. Loring B. Andrews.
8:15 p. m.—"How Does Your Garden Grow? Annuals."
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
9:30 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert. DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49.8m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Choir of Workmen. HAT5, 9.62meg., 31.17m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24meg., 19.7m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
London—9 p. m.—"Cards on the Table." GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—"Germany by ABC." DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49.8m.
Tokyo—9:30 p. m.—Orchestra. JZK, 15.16meg., 19.7m
Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.
London—11 p. m.—Talk: "Under Nazi Rule." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

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Under Big Top Caste Rears 'Star' Rooms

When the Circus plays in Boston Garden, the management is hard pressed to find dressing rooms for all the performers whose carefully observed sense of caste demands private dressing rooms. To a rather ridiculous degree, little cubby holes that ordinarily serve as closets for cleaning apparatus are jammed full of trunks, hung with an unshaded electric bulb and dubbed the stars' dressing rooms.

In such a room, high under the eaves of the Garden, the sharply measured music of the band thrusting itself under the door, the Count who had been a debonair, cultured aristocrat talked. He talked only a speedy Spanish, so Oscar Cristiana, who has scarcely been off a circus lot in one country or another, and who speaks the languages of all the world, acted as interpreter.

A Genuine Count

Roberto de Vasconcellos, Visconte Ponte da Barca, is a trainer of horses, master of dressage. He was born in Portugal, scion of the noble Vasconcellos, he explains. Turning to his trunk he pulls out an envelope and asks you to read a letter from the Portuguese Consul in New York which states that the bearer is a genuine Count, a document that the Ringlings insisted upon, Mr. Cristiani explains; for if the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Combined Circus bill a man as a Count he is one and nothing less.

"How did you get into the circus business?" you ask.

"It's a long story," comes the torrent, briefed a bit by the interpreter.

"I was raised on a horse. My stepfather was a great horseman. Friends suggested I should give riding exhibitions. In time I went into Medrano's circus in Paris, into Amar, and all the great European shows. Came the war, came the Ringling offer, here I am!"

Count Vasconcellos rides Belmonte, a striking black beauty of a horse that nightly draws applause from circus goers.

But he is by no means the total circus offering of dressage. The Asevera Konyot Troupe is a closely knit circus family. They are Czechoslovakians, and proud of it. They have a thrilling story to tell. They were playing in a show near their home in Prague when news of the German occupation came.

Singed by Bullet

Leaving the accumulations of a long and successful career as a horse trainer behind them, Arthur, the father, Mary, the mother, Alexander, the son, and May Feodora, the daughter, took their nine horses and set off for the Polish frontier.

It was an arduous journey, but they met few obstacles until they reached the border, where they found they would have to swim the river if they hoped to enter Poland. Into the water they plunged, but alert sentries spied them and began shooting.

A bullet singed Alexander and the horse was lost. Another horse sank, so reduced to seven animals the family pushed on, eventually making their way to Riga, where they joined a small circus. Soon they went to the Cirque D'Hiver in Paris and later to Mills in England, where Pat Valdo, Ringling scout, signed them for the New York opening last month.

This is the first American visit of the wife, daughter, and son, but the father played with the Barnum and Bailey show back in 1909, '10, and '11.

He is anxious to get back to Colorado, he said, where he can duplicate his boyhood ride on a cow pony, "with a big saddle, bigger than the horse, and such manners! Stop and start like a bullet!"

You ask Arthur about the possible class of nationalities under the Big Top, for certainly every nation under the sun is represented under the flying trapezes.

"Oh, we performers are internationalists," he replied, "we know nothing about politics. We never discuss such things, We know the world is a big place, room enough for everybody, even here," he laughs, pointing to the close confines of the dressing room. "Besides the management doesn't want us talking politics and war. We are supposed to be, what you say, a big happy family!"

Military Affairs Group Plans Visit to N. E. Coast Defenses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 7 — The House Military Affairs Committee hopes to make a flying trip to New England late this week or the first of next to inspect the coast defenses, Representative J. Joseph Smith (D) of Connecticut, member of the Committee, said today.

The timing of the visit, Representative Smith said, will depend upon the course of legislation in the House; it will not take place at least until after the Judiciary Committee controversy over the Hatch bill is settled.

Mr. Smith said the trip will be arranged more or less on the spur of the moment, that the party will travel in Army planes and that it is hoped not more than two days will be necessary to complete the inspection tour.

Later, the Congressman said, the Committee hopes to make a similar tour of Middle Atlantic States coast defenses at least as far south as Norfolk, Va.

The tour in New England probably will cover defenses at Portland, Maine; Boston, and various points at the head of Narragansett Bay and the easterly Connecticut coast, Mr. Smith said. He expects that a majority of the Committee will make the trip, 14 of the 27 members having tentatively agreed.

Representative Smith and Representative Charles R. Clayson (R) of Springfield, Mass., are the only New Englanders on the House Military Affairs Committee.

Representative Smith believes that the coast defenses in New England are less substantial than defenses at points further south and that consequently the situation should be remedied. He emphasizes necessity for strong coastal batteries off the New England coast in view of southern New England's industrial position.

Only a few days ago the War Department released information showing that Massachusetts and Connecticut are among the nine leading States of industrial importance to the nation in wartime. The other States were: New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois.

Modern, powerful coast defense batteries in New England, therefore, are not only important for regional defense, but for the nation's industrial defense, warned the Congressman.

New England, he continued, is the key to the nation's military industrial strength. "Eighty per cent of the gauges required in the manufacture of munitions in the country are made in New England. The only plants equipped to make the Garand shoulder rifle for our infantry are in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

"One third of our country's productive capacity for military aircraft engines, a substantial part of our capacity for planes and propellers, fire control instruments, guns and carriages for our artillery, gas masks and surgical instruments, searchlights for our seacoast and antiaircraft defenses, cartridges, artillery fuses and shells and many more of the essentials of modern war must be produced in our area.

"Our knowledge of the problems of industrial preparedness, our necessary concern with the possible approach of the war to our shores combine with our military tradition to make New England the leader in the recognition of our needs and willingness to meet them, at whatever sacrifice," declared Mr. Smith.

'Best' Daffodil Bloom Displayed

"Daisy Schaeffer," prize-winning "best bloom" in the current Spring Daffodil Show at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society hall on Massachusetts Avenue, remains on exhibit along with the thousands of other entries until 9 p. m.

The "best bloom" in the eyes of the Society was entered by A. Frylink & Sons, of New York. Also judged winners in the first of the Society's free exhibitions were: Mrs. R. W. Sayles of Chestnut Hill, for the amateur's display of daffodils to cover 100 square feet, for the 20-variety display, and for the six-variety display; Peter Arnott, gardener for Mrs. Edwin S. Webster of Chestnut Hill, for vase arrangement; and Joseph Breck & Sons of Boston, for commercial display covering 100 feet.

For the special non-competitive display of Rhododendron hybrids, Ernest Borowski of Norwood, florist for Charles Dexter of Cape Cod, was awarded a special silver medal.

The opening day of the show coincided with the 111th annual meeting of the Statewide Society, which has nearly 8,000 members. Re-elected were: President Edwin S. Webster, for the twelfth year; Vice-President William Ellery of Chestnut Hill, and Trustees George W. Butterworth of Framingham, Winthrop L. Carter of Chestnut Hill, Mrs. S. C. R. Crosby of Manchester, and Walter Hunnewell of Wellesley. The only new officer is Mrs. John Gardner Coolidge of Andover, a Trustee.

R. I. Police Chiefs Seek Law Change

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 7 (AP) —A delegation of police chiefs appealed today to Gov. William H. Vanderbilt to take steps to amend the law so that they may continue a long-established practice of holding suspicious persons for 24 hours for investigation without placing a charge against them.

After a 40-minute conference with the chiefs, Governor Vanderbilt said he would ask the Bar Association to appoint a representative to confer with a police chief and a representative of the Attorney General's department on what steps should be taken.

Boston-N. Y. Link to West Is TWA's Plan

Intent to file an application soon for an air service between Boston and New York, by way of Worcester, Mass., and New Haven, Conn., was announced today by Jack Frye, President of Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc.

Granting of such a route would link Boston directly by air service over TWA's coast-to-coast route from New York to Pittsburgh, Pa., Kansas City, Mo., Albuquerque, N. M., Los Angeles and San Francisco. If the application is granted by the Civil Aeronautics Authority, TWA would make Boston the eastern terminus for its new 33-passenger, four-engined Boeing "Stratoliners," which it is placing in service this coming summer.

The TWA application, when filed, will make the second recent bid for the Boston-New York air service which at present is operated exclusively by American Airlines. Boston & Maine Airways, Inc., also has an application pending before the CAA for permission to extend its northern New England service southward from Boston to New York.

The Boston-New York application of TWA is the second application for a Boston service, which this company is seeking. Two months ago, TWA filed an application to operate from Pittsburgh to Boston by way of Williamsport, Pa., Binghamton and Albany, N. Y., and Springfield, Mas.

United Air Lines has also filed an application for service out of Cleveland, Ohio, to Boston, by way of Hartford, Conn. Either of these companies' applications for service to New England, if granted, would place New England on a direct air service to the west without the necessity of going to New York to make connections.

Fin. Com. Studies Police Situation

Robert E. Cunniff, Secretary of the Boston Finance Commission, and Lester Murphy, chief investigator, were in Washington today conferring with Federal law enforcement officials, it was learned at City Hall today.

It is understood that the trip was made to obtain information in connection with the study of the Boston police department's request for personnel and equipment.

Various taxpayers groups have opposed any increases; at the same time pressure has been applied for a larger police force. Yesterday, Councilor William A. Carey asked for the appointment of at least 30 patrolmen.

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Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game	Oleander Male Quartet
3:15	"In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma" Perkins"; sketch	Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:45	**P. T. A. Convention**	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"		**Organ Concert**
4:00	Elliot's Melodies	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	"Of Service to You"	"Lorenzo Jones"	Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game	Vocal recital
4:45	'Console Overtones'	"Of Service to You"	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	General Federation of	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Music in the Air"	Women's Clubs	'Life Can Be Beautiful'	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Children's Stories	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Dance Hour: records	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Frank Ryan's Sports	News Service
6:00	News: Edwin Hill	News; Fred Hoey	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian radio review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; weather; "Dinner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Louis Prima's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	H. V. Kaltenborn, news	**War news from France**	"Five Star News"
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Keep Guessing"	Vocalist; organ	"Travels Abroad"	**Pete Herman's Orchestra**
7:45	"Second Husband"	"Keep Guessing"	"Confidentially Yours"	"Curtain Calls"	"Lest We Forget"
8:00	**"Big Town," with** Edw. G. Robinson	**"The Aldrich Family," with Ezra Stone**	Johnny Green's Orch.; news comment	**"Symphonic Strings"**	Legion Auxiliary talk
8:15	"Court of Missing	**"Information, Please":**	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	**"Symphonic Strings"**	"Plantation Echoes"
8:30	Heirs"; war news	**questions and answers**	Heidt's Orchestra	C. of C. Dinner to Boston Red Sox	"Let Us Dance"
8:15					"Goldcoast Riders"
9:00	"We, the People"	**"Cavalcade of America"**;	Popular quiz	"Meet the Stars"; interviews; music	"Variety Hour"
9:15	"We, the People"	**"Nancy Hanks"**	Popular quiz		"Variety Hour"
9:30	"Professor Quiz";	Network speakers	**"Fibber McGee and**	"Laugh 'n' Swing"; comedy; music	"Variety Hour"
9:45	questions; answers	Fun With the Reviewers	**Molly"; music**		"Variety Hour"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	New Frontiers in Americ-	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	**"Americans at**	can Life	land; orchestra	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	**Work"; drama**	"Tropical Moods"	"Uncle Walter's Doghouse"; drama; music	**Bizet's "Carmen"**	Louis Prima's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.		**Bizet's "Carmen"**	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:00	News; sports	News; weather	News Service	Will Bradley's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	News: "Masterworks	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch	"The Serenaders"
11:30	on the Air"; rec-	"Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	"Day's End"; music
11:45	ords; dance orch.	"Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Popular music	Gene and Glenn; songs	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	Variety Hour: Rakov's	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15	"Caroline Cabot"	Orchestra; soloists	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"The Handy Man"	Variety Hour: Rakov's	"Portia Blake"; sketch	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	Fashion Review	Orchestra; soloists	"Kate Hopkins"; sketch.	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"About Us"	News; Mildred Carlson	Dramatized News	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15	WEEI Food Fair	"As You Like It"	Food News	Allen Prescott	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30	What's the Answer?	"Breakfast Club"; solo-	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	ists; orchestra	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	"Kitty Kelly"; sk.	"Melody Time"; orch.	"The Man I Married"	New England Cupboard	Al Rawley
10:15	"Mrrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade"; comedy.	"Midstream"; drama	"Melody Strings"	Organesque
10:30	"Hilton House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Going Shopping With
10:45	"Stepmother"	Your Neighbor and Mine	"The Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"	You"
11:00	Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch.	Ruth Moss, interview	M. Porter, soprano
11:15	"Life Begins"	Clark Dennis, songs	"Road of Life"; drama	"Singing Strings"	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:30	'Big Sister'; sketch.	Jack Berch Song Club	"Against the Storm"	The Buckeye Four	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; comment	"The Guiding Light"	The Buckeye Four	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch.	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	"Musicalogues"
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Tony, Juanita, Buddy	"Musical Roundup"	Carters of Elm Street	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Voices Three"	"Melodic Moods"
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Notebook"; weather	hold talk	Sports Matinee	"Melodic Moods"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	**Youthbuilders, Inc., awards: Mrs. Roosevelt**	Hymns of All Churches.	News Service	"Ramona Presents"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	"Favorite Waltzes"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Sing Song Time"
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	transcriptions	"Valiant Lady"; sketch.	"It Happened in 1915"	Evelyn Cornett, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"		"Light of the World"	Interviews	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Song Stylist"
3:15	"In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Negro male quartet	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	baseball game	Organ Concert
4:00	Prof. Women's Club	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Religious service
4:15	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial.	baseball game	Religious service
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama.	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Novelteers"	Club Matinee: news.	"Young Widder Brown"	baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Gus Steck's Orchestra	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Pop Concert	Gus Steck's Orchestra	'Life Can Be Beautiful'	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Talk; weather; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Serenaders; vocal	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Louis Prima's Orchestra
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Salon Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Popular music	W. Williams, comment	News Service
7:30	**Burns and Allen:**	The Revelers; orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	**comedy; music**	Henry Bruere, talk	"Stage Door Memories"	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00	Ben Bernie and All	"Midweek Function";	**Hollywood Playhouse: dramatization**	"Sheep and Goats	Housing talk
8:15	the Lads	swing recordings	Plantation Party; vo-	Club"; R. Huey, m. c.	Montana Cowboys
8:30	"Dr. Christian";	"What Would You Have	calists; orchestra	**"New Deal-Natl. Social-**	Clotilde Sale, songs
8:45	drama; war news.	Done?"; quiz program.		**ism"; Frank Gannett**	The Four Toppers
9:00	**Theater: comedy;**	"The Green Hornet";	**Fred Allen Show: Merry**	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Classical Album"
9:15	**music; Walter**	mystery drama	**Macs; Portland Hoffa;**	"Getting a Job"	"Classical Album"
9:30	**Abel; D. Gish in**	This Man's Army	**Allen Art Players; in-**	Listeners Theater: 'Swan	"Classical Album"
9:45	**"Let Us Be Gay"**	This Man's Army	**terview; orchestra**	Lake"	News; Local Sports
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	**Northwestern University**	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports
10:15	"Musico"; song title	**Candle Lighting**	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30	guessing game	"Front Line Headlines"	Kay Kyser's College of	Henry Weber's Orches-	Local Sports
10:45	**Rep. Jenkins, Ohio**	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	tra; vocalists	Local Sports
11:00	News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	Kenny Leighton's Orch.	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
11:15	News: "Masterworks	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	S. Featherstone's Orch.
11:30	on the Air"; rec-	"The Music You Want"	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra.	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	ords, Dance Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra.	Will Bradley's Orch.	News Service

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Vermont High-Water Damage Kept Low by Reservoir Dams

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 7—Efficiency of the system of reservoir dams in the Winooski River Valley drainage area to prevent damaging high waters was again proved within the week, for the third successive year. Millions of gallons of water were impounded behind the three great earth dams which have been constructed within the past six years through co-operation of Federal and State Governments. Even with this huge volume of water held back from the narrow Winooski Valley, the main stream overflowed its banks in many places and spread across adjacent meadows but only in one or two instances was highway traffic cut off and detours made necessary for a few hours.

Prior to completion of the dams at East Barre, Wrightsville and Waterbury it was an annual, or oftener, occurrence for cellars in the business sections of Montpelier and Barre to be flooded, the main highway cut off from traffic and farm property flooded. Damage to highways and private property was high. Today such damage is at a minimum.

Motor Revenues Gain

Although State officials have been anticipating a saturation point in motor vehicle department receipts, revenue received since the beginning of the new registration period, April 1, shows a gain of $115,593, compared with the similar period a year ago. Department reports show revenue from new permits already totals $2,003,394 as against $1,887,800 last year.

Breakdown of registrations and driving licenses shows 64,043 pleasure cars registered up to May 1 as against 61,081 last year; commercial cars, 1939, 7,279, this year 7,500; Operators licenses in 1939, 86,121 and for 1940, 91,884.

Additional funds of $5,000 have been designated by the State Emergency Board to combat fire hazards in State forests. This sum will supplement two previous grants of $3,000 each, made available on request of Perry H. Merrill, the State Forester.

The board has also authorized $1,500 to be used for inspection service by the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture. A $1,200 additional appropriation voted by the General Assembly was exhausted because of extra work of inspection in connection with the large shipments into Vermont of surplus commodities, by the Federal Government.

As the May 24 date of the Vermont Republican convention approaches there is every indication that harmony will prevail and that a rumored battle between supporters of Governor Aiken and Senator Warren R. Austin for chairmanship of the delegation to the party's national convention, will not materialize.

4-H Members Honored

Vermont will be represented at the National 4-H Club camp in Washington, D. C., by four outstanding 4-H club members, according to State club leader E. L. Ingalls. Those chosen for this highest honor on the basis of records, personality and quality of leadership were Robert C. Highter, Middlebury; Fred C. Webster, Randolph; Mary Aiken, Morrisville, and Rebecca Newton of Georgia.

Grocers Predict Low Prices

Present low food prices will prevail for the next six months at least, in the opinion of members of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association, which concluded its two-day annual convention at the Hotel Bradford today.

"This convention had the largest turn-out that I have seen in a number of years," said Leo A. Horrigan, in support of his assertion that the independent grocers and dealers are definitely more inclined toward co-operation than ever before. "There is a greater feeling of unity and co-operation among them," he said. "New members are coming into the Association all the time."

Among resolutions adopted were those in support of the Federal Stamp Act; in support of the Unfair Sales Act to "eliminate ruthless price war"; in opposition to increasing the quota for foreign sugar; and in opposition to the Norris Bill to put co-operatives in a favored class.

Feature of the closing session was the presentation of Miss Louise Barker, of Littleton, Mass., Queen of the Sixth Annual Nashoba Apple Blossom Festival, which will be celebrated from May 12 to 19.

Miss Barker, who is the daughter of Capt. and Mrs. George N. Barker, attended Radcliffe College and has also been a student at the Universities of California and Southern California.

She will attend church with her court and participate in a symbolic outdoor ceremony in Groton on May 12, which will officially open Blossom Week, and will preside over the Queen's Ball on May 18, receiving her crown at the hands of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in Westford on Sunday, May 19.

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Future Johnny Weissmullers?

By a Staff Photographer

No 'Crawfish' Here

Here are four of the youngsters who are taking advantage of the City-wide campaign this week to help Boston school boys learn how to swim. Left to right: Robert Fishburn, English High School; and Joe De Luco, Renee Dumaine, and Coleman McGowell, of Thomas A. Edison Junior High School. Instructing them in the fundamentals is Lloyd Samborn of the Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A. staff, Boston. Increased vacation enjoyment is one aim of the instruction.

'Learn to Swim Week' Proving Boon to Boston School Boys

"Last one in's a crawfish!"

Learn to Swim Week, which opened yesterday in a baker's half-dozen Boston pools for all land-lubbing boys of public and parochial schools, may considerably reduce the number of "crawfish" after this week, if the new program sponsored by the Boston City-Wide Boys Workers Conference is successful.

The object is not only to increase the safety at recreation spots, particularly for the vacation periods ahead, but also to increase all boys' enthusiasm for the water and their vacation fun.

At practically no cost to boys in grammar, junior high, or high schools who before this week couldn't swim, the program invites each such boy to get a certification from his school, then to enroll for the free daily instruction at one of the seven participating pools in the Boston area.

Each enrollee pays a nickel a day for soap and towel (they wear no trunks or suits in the indoor pools). After regular school hours, the pools are open from 3 to 5 p. m.; four half-hour classes are held in each pool each of the five afternoons of the program.

After this week, if any boy is not yet satisfied that he is on the way to becoming a Johnny Weismuller, he is free to come back next week for similar instruction.

The program, supported by officials of schools, recreation centers, and boys' agencies, is the outgrowth this year of such instruction offered for the past several years by the Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A. Now with the wider support of the Conference, the program includes also the pools at: Roxbury, 203 Cabot Street; Charlestown Boys' Club, 15 Green Street, Charlestown; Roxbury Boys' Club, 80 Dudley Street, Roxbury; Y. M. C. A., City Square, Charlestown; Curtis Hall district, 20 South Street, Jamaica Plain, and the Y. M. C. A., 1137 River Street, Hyde Park.

Rates in Cambridge Taken Up In Study of Utility Earnings

While the household electric light rates charged by the Cambridge Electric Light Company are the lowest among Massachusetts private companies, its earnings are among the highest in the State, it wsa revealed at a public hearing held today by the State Public Utilities Commission to determine whether rate reductions should be ordered.

The Cambridge case is one of 11 electric-company rate cases to be started by the Public Utilities Commission upon its own motion to determine whether the rates charged are "reasonable," and whether the earnings are "excessive."

Francis M. McKeown, member of the Commisston, who presided at today's hearings, explained that the Commission decided to investigate the rates and earnings of these companies, because their earnings are the highest in Massachusetts.

William M. Hogan, Jr., Member of the Cambridge City Council, and F. B. Campbell, President of the Cambridge Electric Light Company, were the only speakers at today's hearing. At the conclusion of the morning hearing, the case was taken under advisement by the Commission; but the case may be re-opened by the Commission at any time.

Councilor Hogan, appearing as a consumer and as a member of the Cambridge City Government, said that while the company's rate "was relatively low," its earnings "stand first in percentage on the basis of its par and premium, and its dividend has been exceedingly high."

Because of the earnings, Councilor Hogan said he was not convinced that the existing rates are the most reasonable and contended that added savings could be passed on to the consumer.

Mr. Campbell stated the Company has given "the best possible service at the most reasonable rate." He added that although the Company has the lowest household rate in Massachusetts, reductions saving the consumer $204,500 annually has been effected within the past 12 months.

Mr. Campbell stressed the importance of "keeping the Company stable," insisting it is difficult to predict what the future holds in store because coal prices are on the uptrend, and because the Cambridge City budget threatens a $7 increase in the local tax rate. The Company President said the concern's tax bill has jumped from $352,500 in 1930 to $667,950 in 1939, an 84 per cent increase. Mr. Campbell explained that the tax increase amounts to 90 cents per consumer.

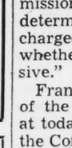
"We have no apology to make for any earnings as long as we give the type of service at the prices the consumers now enjoy," he asserted. "The management is good. We should not be penalized because the Company is well-managed. We have a duty to the stockholders as well as the consumers."

Richard D. Grant, another member of the Public Utilities Commission, pointed out that the Company's return on par and premium last year was 34 per cent, a figure which Mr. Grant said was "pretty steep." Mr. Campbell replied that the Company had put "a lot back into the Company." Mr. Grant immediately added:

"But what you put back came out of the pockets of the ratepayers. And if you figure the returns on the plant, less depreciation, you earned 15 per cent. and that's high, too."

Mr. Grant said, however, that he agreed that a well-managed concern should be entitled to higher earnings than one imprudently managed.

FUR STORAGE



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Storage House Inspection Invited

Officials Confer On Tax Inquiry

The investigation of alleged tax evasion by Boston contractors was delayed this morning by conferences among the prosecuting officers. About a dozen witnesses summoned to appear before the Federal Grand Jury today waited idly at the Federal Building while the Grand Jury took up other matters. United States Attorney Edmond J. Brandon, together with his assistant, Henry M. Leen, Assistant Attorney General Gordon Tweedy and Special Assistant Attorney General M. Leo Looney were in a secret conference in Mr. Brandon's office all morning. Mr. Brandon sent word to reporters that he had no statement.

Petition Challenged

The Boston Election Commission today announced a hearing at 4 p. m. tomorrow on charges by Joseph F. O'Connell of Brighton, candidate for the Democratic State Committee from the Third Suffolk District, concerning signatures presented on a recount petition by J. P. Sullivan of Back Bay. Mr. Sullivan asked for a recount on Mr. O'Connell's winning by six votes.

Long Approves A Dog Track For Seekonk

The River View Kennel Club, seeking a permit to build a dog racing track at Seekonk, was incorporated yesterday when Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, approved its application.

The organization has applied to the Board of Selectmen of Seekonk, a town approximately 15 miles south of Taunton, for a permit to erect the track in the town.

The River View Kennel Club officers are William N. Ormsby, President; Francis X. Reilly, Taunton, Treasurer, and Frederick J. Mahan, Boston, Clerk. Each of the men holds one share of the 1,000 shares of non par common stock authorized. The three men constitute the Board of Directors.

At Dighton, near Taunton, the Bristol County Kennel Club has operated dog races since 1935, but this year the organization has twice futilely sought racing dates from the Massachusetts Racing Commission. Despite reorganization the Commission is not yet satisfied with the Bristol County Kennel Club's present ownership.

Opponents of dog racing in Raynham, Mass., received a further setback last Friday night when, despite opposition by the Rev. C. L. Holton, Pastor of the North Raynham Congregational Church and the Raynham Center Congregational Church, the Town Meeting voted to permit the erection of a dog racing track at the north entrance of the town. The Rev. Mr. Holton has announced that he will continue the fight when hearings come up before the State Racing Commission.

Plea to Restrain New Haven Denied

Judge Frederic B. Greenhalge in Suffolk Superior Court today refused to issue a temporary injunction restraining the New Haven Railroad from putting into effect the proposed reduction in train schedules to Hyde Park.

The petition for the injunction had been brought by State Senator Thomas M. Burke, on the grounds that he had not been notified of the cut which went into effect yesterday. Senator Burke claims that under the law he should be notified of any changes in schedules of common carriers in his district.

Judge Greenhalge set the case down for a hearing and remarked that he did not think any injunction should issue until the entire matter had been heard in detail.

No '40 Freshmen For 'Teachers'

For the second successive year there will be no freshman class at Boston Teachers' College next September, according to a decision taken in conference by the Boston School Committee and expected to be made official at its next public meeting. The Committee rejected a proposal for admission of a picked class of 60 on the ground that other institutions in and around Boston can supply Boston's needs.

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FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

R. I. Strikers Back at Work By Union Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 7—Ordered back to work by their international union, striking laborers in the building trades returned to their jobs today. Appeal taken to Washington headquarters yesterday by a delegation of 12 local union leaders failed to budge their superiors, and the men had to come home and call off the strike they started.

The outcome was hailed here by contractors as a victory for the keeping of a labor agreement, in which the general headquarters of the union insisted that the terms of the contract be carried out and even went over the heads of local union officers to see that this was done.

The Washington office of the Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union went even farther than overruling its Providence local, which with its 1,800 to 2,000 members makes one of the biggest locals of the organization in the East. The international officers took the strike out of the hands of its own regional suboffice in Boston, which had supported the strike, and negotiated a new agreement direct with the contractors.

Required Notice

The old contract governing wages required that 90 days' notice of change must be given before expiration. As the contract ran out April 1, this would have brought the last day for notice back to Dec. 31. However, notice of a demand for higher wages was not served on the contractors, they claimed, until March 26, or five days prior to termination.

"The question involved was whether a labor agreement was any good," commented H. V. Collins, President of the Rhode Island Chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America, today. "The local union did not live up to the contract. When we pointed this out to them, they disputed it. Finding it impossible to get anywhere with the local union, we went over their heads to their international leaders.

"Going to Washington with Alfred Cianci, Chairman of our Labor Relations Committee, we proved to their headquarters we were right. The international office backed up the agreement admirably. We found the international President, J. V. Moreschi, a reasonable man to deal with. We finished up the new agreement Friday, I received confirmation by mail Saturday, and the strikers would have been back to work Monday except for the trip of their leaders to Washington."

Taught Something

While some union men still contended today that the union had been justified in striking, the feeling was also voiced among local union leaders that the strike had taught them something about the right time to negotiate for an advance in wages.

Terms of the new agreement as announced by Mr. Collins and confirmed by union chiefs are these:

The men go back to work at the present or old rates, and all old jobs are to be completed at the old figures no matter how long they take. On new work contracted after June 1, the common laborers, hereafter to be renamed general building laborers, will receive an increase of five cents an hour, advancing from 60 cents an hour to 65 cents. Hodcarriers carrying bricks, who have been getting 70 cents will go to 75 cents, and mason tenders who have been getting 80 cents will come down to 75 cents.

Union members will benefit to some extent by the wage increase, particularly the common laborers, who form the majority, union leaders said today. They added that the men who were to receive less were not many in number.

Demand Barletta Books

The special legislative commission investigating the administration and expenses of the State Department of Public Works went to the Supreme Court today to compel the V. Barletta Company of Roslindale to produce its books and records.

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Religious Faith Held Balance Of Peoples in 'Chaotic Times'

Religion was given first place in the scheme of things, and modern-day democracy was challenged to keep its perspective, by a speaker at the weekly luncheon meeting of the Kiwanis Club in Boston today.

Taking as his topic, "Faith in Our Time," Dr. Joshua Loth Liebman, Rabbi of Temple Israel, told the gathering at the Hotel Touraine: "It is becoming increasingly difficult to live in this chaotic age without a profound and a realistic religion. Religion at its highest can help us in our hours of deep trouble, because it makes three affirmations about human life: one, faith in life itself and in its worthwhileness; two, faith in man as a creature of freedom; and, three, faith in human nature.

"All of the great builders of religion have faced periods indeed as critical as our own; but the genius of religion is that it has had a telescopic view of human history. The great builders of Judaism and Christianity might be called administrators in the spiritual realm.

"It probably takes greater genius to look ahead in time than it does to look out into space. Yet the builders of religion stood always as realists. We know that the drama of humanity has just begun, and many crises will emerge and many high and lofty victories will be won before the curtain falls on the last act.

"It is true that we can become obsessed with the contemporary victories of the totalitarians and that we can believe that human nature is symbolized by the Storm Troopers of Europe. This, however, means that we ignore the human nature that is symbolized by the scientist in his laboratory, the musician with his composer's pen, the martyr with his deathless achievements. When we speak of human nature, let us also remember a Koussevitzky before his orchestra, an Einstein in his study.

"The greatest defeat that can come to mankind now is for all the forces of good in the world to lose historical perspective and to lose the inner morale which can come primarily from a high religion."

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Lewiston, Me.	59 mins.	$7.40
Augusta, Me.	78 mins.	$8.90
Waterville, Me.	92 mins.	$10.00
Bangor, Me.	117 mins.	$12.80

INTERNATIONAL LINE from BOSTON to

	Flying Time	Fare
Manchester, N. H.	20 mins.	$2.60
Concord, N. H.	35 mins.	$3.80
Barre-Montpelier, Vt.	78 mins.	$9.20
Burlington, Vt.	100 mins.	$11.50
Montreal, Que.	142 mins.	$15.90

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Edward Everett Horton in Person—Shawn Group in Farewell

'Springtime for Henry' Revived at the Wilbur

By Edwin F. Melvin

Benn W. Levy's play, "Springtime for Henry," as it came to the Wilbur last evening, seemed more farce than comedy and more of Edward Everett Horton than either. The play, as may be recalled is not new. It was acted in New York in 1931 and arrived in Boston the next season. Last summer Mr. Horton visited several of the New England resort theaters in a revival of the piece, and since then he has spent the season touring with it.

* * *

It is a slender play telling of Henry Dewlip of London, a rake and roue in Act I, who reformed in Act II in an effort to win the favor of his pretty secretary, and who when he learned that she had or had had a husband—he did not know all of the story at once—returned to his old habits in Act III, partly perhaps for revenge and partly perhaps because that was the way that Mr. Levy wished to end his play. The developments, in other words, tend to be arbitrary, as they frequently do in farce, and some of the humors and situations are broad.

It is in Mr. Horton's acting that the best of the entertainment is to be found. His manner is easy and his performance varied. He makes much of the play of facial expression: the scowl of irascibility, the frown of bewilderment, the semi-bashful smile, the blank look followed by dawning comprehension. He mingles with these the bearing of exaggerated indifference, when that is the mood which he wishes to express or of awkward affability, or offended dignity. He can be briskly cheerful, or slouch into the depths of discouragement. With change of tone, he underscores the effect that he wishes to convey. He is an able farceur, as those who have seen him on the screen are aware, with a technique that is as effective on the stage as before the camera.

* * *

The other players are less conspicuous. Gordon Richards is his old friend, who never seems quite aware of what is going on. It is a capable farcical performance. Barbara Brown is the unfaithful scheming wife of his complaisant friend. Marjorie Lord is the pretty secretary who before the evening is over quietly confesses to shooting her husband. Sally McMorrow appears briefly as one of her many secretarial predecessors.

'Springtime for Henry'

At the Wilbur—Play by Benn W. Levy, presented by Laurence Rivers, Inc., with setting by Watson Barratt. The cast:

Mr. Dewlip ..... Edward Everett Horton
Mr. Jelliwell ..... Gordon Richards
Mrs. Jelliwell ..... Barbara Brown
Miss Smith ..... Marjorie Lord
A Secretary ..... Sally McMorrow

On Boston Stages

Play for the Plymouth

"The Hands of the Clock," a new play, is announced for an engagement at the Plymouth Theater starting Saturday evening, with a cast including Sara Allgood, Wallis Clark, Richard Waring, Reginald Mason, Reynolds Deniston, Frank Maxwell, Valerie Cossart, Ralph Sumpter, Margaret Moffat, Harry Young, J. C. Dunn, Byron Russell, Laura C. O'Brien, Grania O'Malley, and Hale Norcross. The play is being presented by the Messrs. Shubert, Joseph M. Gaites, and Albert de Courville. The latter has directed. Settings are by Larry Goldwasser.

* * *

"Keep Off the Grass"

A third week is announced for "Keep Off the Grass," the musical revue in which Jimmy Durante, Ray Bolger, Jane Froman, and Ilka Chase are now to be seen at the Shubert. The engagement now ends on Saturday, May 18.

John B. Sanroma

Getting the Pops Scores Ready

Joseph Mann, trumpet player and copyist, prepares for the season which opens tomorrow night in Symphony Hall. At this work table, behind which are cached the encore announcement cards, he patches torn music and restores measures damaged by wear of many performances.

Men Dancers Are Cheered In 'Dance of the Ages'

By Margaret Lloyd

Ted Shawn and his Men Dancers received an ovation in Symphony Hall last night in the first lap of a farewell engagement that ends with a performance of "The Dome" (new to Boston) tonight.

Boston is quite fittingly the scene of this world farewell of a group which had a modest world premiere here seven years ago, and has won through from a tentative beginning to nation-wide success.

The tribute of cheers, stampings, and whistles was well deserved, for the men, including their leader, were in top form, and danced with completely authoritative craftsmanship and some show of choreographic ability in the solos which some of them individually contributed to Shawn's "Dance of the Ages," the full-length composition which filled the program.

Barton Mumaw, the most gifted among them, dances with every muscle of his body, his elevation is superb, and he has outgrown an earlier tendency to imitate his teacher. His plastic quality combined with the balletic grace and prowess would make him an invaluable member of a modern ballet company, or he could, if he chose, become a virtuoso performer in the danse d'école.

No word has yet been given out as to the future plans of these dancers. Some of them may teach, others may return to the fields of sports and athletics whence they sprang, but it is unthinkable that Mumaw should desert the professional stage.

* * *

It is perhaps late in the day to discuss "Dance of the Ages," since last night's was the final performance. In spite of certain reservations, one could wholeheartedly regret that the work has not been preserved in motion picture film, at least in part, as a matter of record, of history, and of pleasure in the dance.

As must be well known by now, Shawn calls this composition "an elemental rhythmus in four movements," and each movement has a movement quality based on a natural element. This would be interesting in itself. But Shawn has rather overloaded his thesis with a literary symbolism matching the natural elements to levels of human culture, with himself as the archetype of that level. Thus, Fire exemplifies the Tribal level, with Shawn the Shaman; Water the City-State, with Shawn the guiding poet, philosopher and friend; Earth, Democracy, giving Shawn a humorous role as politician and demagogue; and Air ascends into a nether realm beyond Democracy, with Shawn the creative artist pointing the way.

Each movement could stand alone as a dance celebration of its special element. The water rhythms are sufficient unto themselves, very descriptive and well worked out. One feels the surge of the sea, the cresting wave, the multiple patterns that water makes, the storm, and, in the final tableau, responds to the pictorial suggestion of "ascent by evaporation." The Fire movement has the fluidity and variety of flame.

* * *

The Earth movement is the most impressive, with its slow development from the mass and vegetable formation to the more active life forms. Fred Hearn's agile animal study is still a delight. The passage, "Labor unaided is drudgery—with co-operation and rhythmic unity it becomes a joy," is a simple statement, simply made. Shawn's comic allegro in his solos is well and amusingly done, and the Mumaw and MacCormack duet of sport entertaining.

But in the final movement, Air, sentimentality and softness get the upper hand. Shawn may yet work out a satisfactory expression of his profound feeling on this subject, if it is the expression of an exalted spiritual state that he is seeking, for his work is by no means done.

This farewell is the farewell of an ensemble, not of individuals. It merely closes one phase of Shawn's career. He has done in his own way what he set out to do and now is ready for new experiments. He is big enough to learn as he teaches. And he can still learn—to get more counterpoint into his choreography, to cultivate the asymmetrical formation in place of the square-cut, to avoid literalness in pantomime and obviously following music instead of sometimes pitting the action against it. That's enough of learning to keep a man young for a lifetime.

Lucas & Monroe Studio

Richard Waring

In "The Hands of the Clock," new play opening at the Plymouth Saturday night.

Big New NBC Facilities Tap San Francisco Talent Supply

Behind the Microphone

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Last month when high National Broadcasting Company officials from New York began arriving to plan modern radiocasting facilities in a new $750,000 to $1,000,000 building, San Franciscans began to realize something big was going on in radio here.

Some of the skeptical asked, "Why does NBC want an extensive plant in San Francisco? Isn't Hollywood the radio capital of the Pacific Coast?"

That conservative doubt as to the City's radio future is just what Al Nelson, NBC's new San Francisco Manager, is determined to eradicate. He began last October, when he first arrived, to build San Francisco as a radio city. And now six months later plans are complete for one of the most thoroughly equipped radio buildings.

Some Popular Programs

Mr. Nelson not only directed his efforts to obtaining the best technical facilities. He based his work here on the conviction that San Francisco is full of the very best talent in music, drama, literature, yes, and even "swing." He inaugurated a vigorous policy of discovering and developing this talent and believes he is thoroughly justified in his opinion that the City has a wealth of radio material.

Already such programs as "Dress Rehearsal," "The City of St. Francis," the "San Francisco Chronicle News Conference," and now, as the opening of the Golden Gate International Exposition nears, "Treasure Island Varieties" and "Exposition Speaks" have won places on the public's radio menu.

In building San Francisco's radio talent reservoir, Mr. Nelson began having auditions every Monday for artists in drama, music—anything. Anyone who presents himself at the studios is given an interview, and if possibilities are found, an audition is conducted. Some promising talent has been discovered, Mr. Nelson said. Those who make good in auditions in drama, for instance, have been frequently cast in the 30-minute "Dress Rehearsal" drama period, which is a regular Thursday KPO feature.

The "Chronicle News Conference" is believed unique in radio-news presentations. It comes direct from the office of the newspaper's managing editor, William Chandler, at 6:15 p. m., Pacific time, over KGO Mondays through Fridays, each week. Mr. Chandler calls in eight of his editors to the conference and each discusses the best news story that crossed his desk that day. It is considered a thorough news round-up as experienced newspapermen conduct it.

Employees Get Their Chance

Work is expected to begin on the streamlined NBC home in June. The building, besides having 10 studios, facilities for two transmitters, administrative and business offices, will have a research department.

This department now is in full operation. Any one of the 280 NBC employees here from smartly uniformed pages to clerical workers or engineers is encouraged to submit script and ideas for programs. "You are working for NBC-on-the-air and not for your immediate superior or your own little niche," is the theory Mr. Nelson goes on. As a consequence the entire staff is on its toes to develop its own talents.

Of the three largest studios of the 10 in the new building, one will have an auditorium with a capacity for 350 to 600 spectators, and a stage large enough for any production, including a full symphony orchestra. The next two largest studios will also have adequate facilities for audiences.

In building San Francisco's radio talent, Mr. Nelson, who has many friends among big-name Hollywood personalities, has even been known to refuse proffers, free of charge, from noted film stars—simply because "San Francisco has the talent, and NBC is determined to present it."

That is one reason the historical sketch, "The City of St. Francis," has proved so popular. It dramatizes high points in the City's development, using local talent.

At present the NBC stations here originate 11 transcontinental network shows, more than 75 Pacific Coast network programs, and some 200 to 300 local programs. With the new facilities, in talent and equipment, the company expects to expand even this good-sized proof that San Francisco is on radio's map.

'The Strangler Fig'

Mystery melodrama in a prologue and three acts, adapted by Edith Meiser from the book by John Stephen Strange. Directed by Frank Coletti. Setting designed by Frederick Fox. Presented by William Herz at the Lyceum Theater, beginning on May 6, with the following cast:

Maman Chloe ..... Musa Williams
Mrs Stella Drew .... Paula MacLean
Jacob Grass ..... Royal Beal
John Stuart ..... James Todd
Daniel Lane ..... William Roselle
Lydia Vaughn ..... Edith Meiser
Solomon Jura ..... John Lorenz
Madeleine Huntington Madeleine Clive
Adele Huntington .. Margaret Curtis
Franklin ..... Dooley Wilson
Bolivar Brown ..... Eddie Nugent

New Plays in New York

'The Strangler Fig'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"The Strangler Fig," which opened at the Lyceum Theater last evening has a curious sort of fascination. Watching it, you wonder whether the murder melodramas that flourished a decade or two ago were as inept as this one, or whether Edith Meiser, the author, has just not adapted a very good mystery play from John Stephen Strange's book, or whether maybe the failure lay in the original.

The story of this murder on a tropical Florida isle goes back to seven years before the play opens. Miss Meiser has collected many old devices and plopped them down together—the hurricane, the superstitious negro servant, the return of the guests who had assembled on that very night seven years before, the sudden revelations of dubious pasts, the hands reaching out from behind the arras, the dangling, green-lit corpse. Anyone in search of a rather quaint theater museum piece might find "The Strangler Fig" entertaining. Even with all its clichés, it does provide a few exciting moments and half a dozen or so genuine laughs.

Adjacently printed is a list of the players. The majority of them have done worth-while things in the theater. Let us hope they will soon have further opportunities commensurate with their talents. A program note states that Miss Meiser, who plays an important role, "at one time or another in her career has been an author, director, actress, musician, painter, and song writer. . . . In recent years she has devoted herself almost exclusively to writing for radio and has written more than 5,000,000 words for that medium." Impressive as this is, it does not supply an unqualified recommendation for radio writing as a training ground for theater playwrights. Frank Coletti's direction and Frederick Fox's setting, with its long stairway, slow the play down to a slow climb. You still can't get figs from thistles.

J. D. B.

'Out From Under'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"Out From Under," the new John Walter Kelly comedy which Brock Pemberton began putting on at the Biltmore Theater Saturday evening, will probably hit the box office bull's-eye of popular success. It aims no higher.

The story of the small-town person—in this case, an editor—who employs a pseudonym under which to write a dashing "autobiography" of escape to Tahiti, is not startlingly new. On the contrary, it is one of those oft-told tales which require either a freshness of character or a steady flow of comic asides to fertilize the over-farmed plot soil. Mr. Kelly has chosen the latter. A good deal of the dialogue is very funny but frequently it amounts to hardly more than a series of pre-exit lateral passes between a negro maid, played by Viola Dean, and the editor's maiden sister-in-law, excellently acted by Margaret Douglass, who can crack quips with the best of them. Miss Dean, by the way, is just about the prize domestic of the season.

* * *

Even in plays like "Out From Under," the central situation needs a bit of helping along now and then. As Mr. Kelly's invention lags, his comic devices become increasingly extreme and increasingly coarse. With a burst of jerry-built plot construction in the third act, Mr. Kelly restores a would-be errant wife to the editor, disposes of the blonde siren from the publisher's office who had been trying to persuade the editor to go on a lecture tour, traps an unpleasant bore in his own delusions of tycoonery, and gets the editor's daughter married to her bashful suitor. You never saw anything to equal the way that third act bumps headlong into the final curtain.

Aside from this collision and a certain amount of minor unevenness, the production of "Out from Under" is slick. The dialogue is often delivered on the dead run. The more praise to Antoinette Perry, the director, and to the entire cast for timing the exits, entrances, double takes, tags, and gags with stop-watch precision.

* * *

As the editor who emancipates himself, John Alexander does a grand job. It is Mr. Alexander's sheer ebullience that carries much of the third act. Ruth Weston is properly silly as the editor's wife, and Philip Ober is properly unpleasant as the windbag. Tina Thayer and James Corner are engaging representatives of the misses' and young men's departments respectively while G. Albert Smith as a prelate, Vivian Vance as a hussy, and John Robb as an assistant editor are able confederates to the conspiracy of making "Out from Under" seem a funnier and better play than it is.

John Root's gracious pale green living room set would probably convince many a small-town editor that he should have picked the sort of small town Mr. Root had in mind.

J. D. B.

'Out From Under'

Comedy by John Walter Kelly. Directed by Antoinette Perry, with setting by John Root. Presented by Brock Pemberton at the Biltmore Theater, beginning May 4 with the following cast:

Bessie Gedge ... Margaret Douglass
Amy ..... Viola Dean
Helen Parker ..... Ruth Weston
Marian Parker ..... Tina Thayer
Joe Parker ..... John Alexander
The Rev. Dr. Chester ... G. Albert Smith
Humphrey Williams ... Philip Ober
Lawrence Thomas ... James Corner
Claire James ..... Vivian Vance

Chicago's Water Color Annual

By Charles Fabens Kelley

Chicago

The nineteenth International Exhibition of Water Colors at the Art Institute of Chicago is as usual the most entertaining, colorful, and satisfying of our annual exhibitions. To be sure, it is not quite so international in character as it would have been without the war, but a number of very interesting things of European origin were borrowed from owners or dealers. Fortunately, America is so far advanced in water color that the success of an exhibition does not depend on the presence or absence of European work.

Variety is always the outstanding feature of an American water color exhibition and here we have able examples of all types of work. There is something for everyone to like and something for everyone to dislike. One of the things I noticed particularly was a preponderance of more or less anecdotal things. The story-telling picture has evidently come into its own again, and this without any marked tendency towards propaganda. To be sure, the propaganda formula is present where all the characters are very woebegone, the color is sad, the composition dreary and all the proletariat paraphernalia in fine working order. But there are only a few of these pictures, compared to shows of former years.

* * *

The principal preoccupations today seem to be vigor and design. The vast majority of the water colors are well designed and very vigorously handled and these two qualities seem firmly established in the consciousness of creative water colorists. There seems also to be a tendency to seek for color effects that are apparently accidental.

Included in the main exhibition are three one-man shows, one by the gifted Swiss phantasist Paul Klee, the others by Adolf Dehn of New York and Rainey Bennett of Chicago. Each has a gallery to himself and they are all interesting.

Klee is a remarkable technician. His color effects are achieved by a variety of means and each effect is thoroughly sophisticated. He is eminently a satirist and the descriptive labels of his pictures add a great deal to our enjoyment of them. If we know a thing is a deliberate caricature, we do not mind how strange it looks. Klee has many of the same effects we find in Picasso, with never any harshness or bitterness. He is an accomplished musician, and one can see that he is treating many of his subjects as musical phantasies. One should not fail to note the quality of his line.

* * *

Dehn has an original sense of humor and an extraordinary facility. Landscape, marine, genre, all flow with equal dash from his brush. He is a keen draftsman, with a fine sense of composition, and his pictures have a depth as well as pattern. His humor is delightful as shown in the picture of a youthful artist sitting in the middle of a pigsty engrossed in painting its inhabitants, while a rather beefy winged figure personifying Inspiration, floating above him, seizes his shoulder and gesticulates toward the setting sun, but to no avail.

Bennett's work has great charm of pattern, variety of subject matter, and pleasant color relationships, but it lacks feeling for the third dimension. He is, nevertheless, a painter to be reckoned with and none of his work is uninteresting.

The Watson F. Blair Purchase Prize of $600 went to George Grosz, a recent American citizen for "Cape Cod No. 12." It is practically a monochrome of blues on a yellow paper ground, very calligraphic in treatment and evidently done at wind-swept Truro. The Watson F. Blair Purchase Prize of $400 went to Reginald Marsh for a very able painting, "Summer in New York," showing a girl sunning herself on a roof in a congested industrial section of the city. Honorable mentions went to Arthur Briscoe, an Englishman, for a marine subject, "Jib Sheets"; to Hayley Lever, an American citizen born in Australia, for "Holy City, Ocean Grove, New Jersey," a wash drawing, and to Irene Hodes Newman for "Gullahs."

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

Ray Bolger

In "Keep Off the Grass," revue continuing for a third week at the Shubert.

Philharmonic Plans For Next Season

The New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra will return to the air next fall for its eleventh exclusive CBS season with a schedule of 28 Sunday afternoon concerts, beginning Oct. 13 and ending May 4, 1941. John Barbirolli will continue as permanent conductor, having been re-engaged for two more years after completing his first term of three years this season.

There are to be two guest directors, Bruno Walter and Dimitri Mitropoulos. Mr. Walter conducted the orchestra as guest each season from 1332 to 1935 and directed the old New York Symphony Orchestra before the Philharmonic-Symphony merger took place.

Mr. Mitropoulos, Greek conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, made his American debut in 1936 as guest conductor of the Boston Symphony. He and the Minneapolis orchestra recently began a series as exclusive Columbia Recording artists.

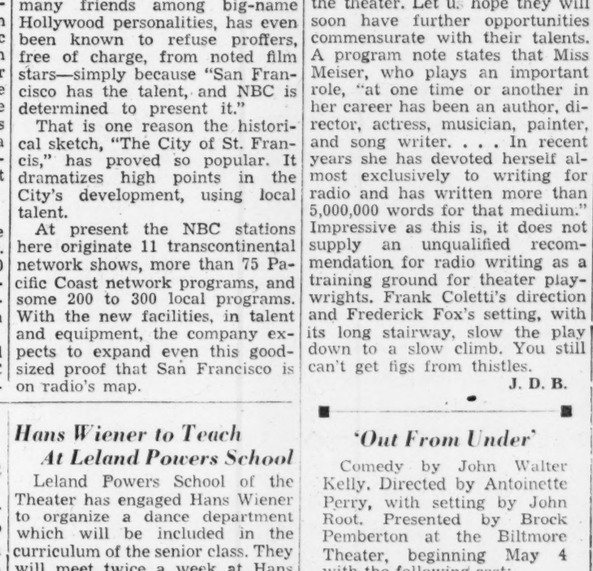
Mr. Barbirolli will take the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra on a tour of 16 American cities from Nov. 18 to Dec. 5. Columbia will broadcast the concerts that take place on Sunday afternoons, those of Nov. 24 at Ann Arbor, Mich., and Dec. 1 at Washington.

There will again be two series of Young People's Concerts, the usual six at Carnegie Hall, Saturday mornings, and an elementary series of three at Town Hall Monday afternoons. The Saturday dates are Nov. 2, Dec. 14, Jan. 11, Feb. 15, March 22 and April 19; the Monday series, Dec. 9, Jan. 13 and Feb. 17. Rudolph Ganz will direct all.

Hans Wiener to Teach At Leland Powers School

Leland Powers School of the Theater has engaged Hans Wiener to organize a dance department which will be included in the curriculum of the senior class. They will meet twice a week at Hans Wiener's Studio of Dance.

Mr. Wiener is inviting the Leland Powers faculty and students to a lecture-demonstration on "Modern Dance in Key with the Dramatic Arts" on Monday evening, May 13.



They Know Their Talent

Al Nelson, left, Manager of the National Broadcasting Company at San Francisco, talks over news coverage for the San Francisco Chronicle's unique news conference radio feature, with Paul Smith, right, General Manager of the Chronicle. Behind them is one of the new spheroid microphones, symbolic of the result of the conference.

Water Colors at Wellesley

At the Art Museum of Wellesley College there will be on view through May 15 water colors by Agnes A. Abbot, instructor in Fine Arts at the college.

Miss Abbot is an aquarellist working in a thoughtful and responsible way. She is quite free of any of the oddities or caprices toward which many contemporary painters lean; on the contrary, her painting is strong and impressive for being normal and forthright. Once she selects her subject she strives to present it with clarity and logic. The major lines of design are established with subtle emphasis, and she achieves with comparatively few strokes of the brush sufficient naturalism to carry the idea across succinctly to the spectator. Her style is a variation of Impressionism developed by American water colorists.

The water colors at Wellesley treat many subjects of the New England seacoast and countryside. She paints the fresh snow, swamps in spring, the fog at Mt. Desert, marshes of Truro, rain, waterfalls, and winter mist. She translates into the aqueous pigment atmospheric moments when nature seems especially impressive, and the artist is tempted to record for others the experience. Miss Abbot in the variety of her themes reveals a continuously keen observation; and does not specialize in a single subject or mood, as do so many contemporaries.

Outstanding exhibits in the Wellesley exhibition are: "Easterly, North Truro," "Fog, Mr. Desert," "Swamp in Spring," and "Red Silo and Red Hen."

D. A.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

BOSTON GARDEN
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NOW
RINGLING BROS AND BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS
ALL NEW—Presenting for the FIRST TIME IN AMERICA
Mons. MAX WELDY'S Spectacle Superb
"The Return of MARCO POLO"
Mighty Multitude of Tremendous New Attractions Never Before on This Continent
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA—15 ADDED FEATURE SENSATIONS!
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GARGANTUA The Great, Famous Giant Gorilla
10,000 MARVELS—800 Peerless Performers—100 Clowns—50 Elephants—1009 Menagerie Animals—Great New Congress of FREAKS
Tickets Admitting to Everything including Reserved Seats $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 Plus Tax
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Entire Upper Balcony UNRESERVED 75c Incl. Tax
TICKETS at Boston Garden and Filene's

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
Starring RAYMOND MASSEY
Walt Disney's DONALD DUCK CARTOON
2nd FEATURE "FREE, BLONDE AND 21"
Latest News INFORMATION PLEASE

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
HELD OVER • SECOND WEEK
MICKEY ROONEY
in "Young Tom Edison"
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Jack Benny—Rochester
"Buck Benny Rides Again"
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OPENING NIGHT
TOMORROW 8:30
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85 Symphony Players
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
All Tickets on SALE 2 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

NEW YORK (STAGE)

DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
"Another elegant musical show" —J. D. B., The C. S. M.
JACK HALEY · MARTA EGGERT · SHIRLEY ROSS
in RODGERS and HART'S Newest MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
HIGHER AND HIGHER
with LEIF ERICKSON & LEE DIXON
SHUBERT THEATRE, West 44th Street. Cl. 6-5990
Evgs. $4.40 to $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., $2.75 to $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

"Hilarious Comedy"—Watts, Herald Tribune
SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way
Evg's. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY and THE THEATRE GUILD present
ALFRED LUNT and LYNN FONTANNE in
ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play
THERE SHALL BE NO NIGHT
ALVIN, West 52 St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

"Bright and cheerful and entertaining" —J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
The New Hit Musical Revue
TWO FOR THE SHOW
with Eve Arden, Richard Haydn, Brenda Forbes
Staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI 6-5969
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Linda DARNELL in "STAR DUST"
ON STAGE IN REVUE ABBOTT & COSTELLO
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 p.m.
ROXY THEA. 50th St. & 7th Ave.

Commerce and Finance

Latin America Buys 54 P. C. More From U. S. in 6 Months

Business and Industry

Auto Output Continues On A High Level

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports in its current issue sees automobile production continuing in "stable ground," despite a modest recession in assemblies last week. It placed output for the period at 99,305 cars and trucks, compared with 101,405 the previous week.

Ward's noted unseasonable weather in some sections as a retarding influence on retail deliveries. "However," the survey added, "scattered reports from dealers and other clues would indicate that April saw a gain of approximately normal proportions over the totals for March, the edge being in favor of a better than seasonal showing."

Commenting on a survey of the retailing division of the industry, it says that reports from all parts of the country "agree quite definitely that trading is not under control. Excessive allowances are the rule in order to stir retail business held back by the weather."

One inference to be drawn from this condition, the publication says, "is that such wild trading inevitably is likely to increase used car stocks, which, while by no means troublesome at this time, may pile up and cause important difficulties later in the summer."

R. L. Polk & Company, reporting on a survey of new car registrations, says that completed tabulations for the United States show that from October 1, 1939, to April 1, 1940, the first half of the 1940 model season, 1,485,863 new passenged vehicles were licensed for operation. For the same period of 1939 model production the figures totaled 1,163,071 units.

In the first quarter of 1940 new passenger car registrations totaled 795,162 compared with 616,192 in the first quarter of 1939.

The Polk tabulation showed truck registrations from October 1, 1939, to April 1, 1940, numbered 225,685 compared with 191,906 in the like period of 1939 model output. For the first quarter of 1940 truck registrations numbered 139,016 compared with 116,900 in the same period last year.

First of the April retail sales reports indicate also that demand for commercial vehicles continues steady.

Chevrolet division of General Motors Corporation reported its retail sales of new passenger cars and trucks during April numbered 108,362 units, a gain of 33.7 per cent over the same period last year. During the last 10 days of April retail sales numbered 39,976, an increase of 4,485 units over the preceding 10-day period.

Pontiac division of General Motors reported retail sales of 22,741 cars during April, compared with 16,010 in April last year, and an increase of 1,040 units over March this year. Sales of the last 10 days of April were 7,855, compared with 7,716 during the preceding 10-day period.

More Protection For Holders Of Preferred Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange announced it has adopted new policies designed to give additional protection to holders of preferred stocks listed on the exchange.

Drafted by the committee on stock list, and applying to future listings, the new rules provide: that holders of preferred stock, voting as a class shall have the right to elect not less than two directors of their company after the default of the equivalent of six quarterly dividends;

That a company may not materially alter its charter or amend its bylaws in a way to affect the provisions of the preferred stock without "the affirmative approval of at least two-thirds of the preferred stock."

The exchange said it was hopeful that "issuing companies and underwriting companies will continue their efforts for the improvement of the voting position and protective rights of preferred stock beyond these minimum listing requirements."

Extension of protective provisions for senior stocks, it was explained, is designed to correct inequalities in the voting and other rights as between common and preferred stock.

Extension of FLB Rates Recommended

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Senate banking sub-committee recommended continuation for two years of the existing 3½ per cent interest rate on Federal Land Bank loans and reduction of the 4 per cent rate on Land Bank Commissioner loans to 3½ per cent for the same period.

The House has voted a five-year continuation of the rates, which would expire July 1, 1940, under present law.

Heavy Rail Steel Scrap Price Up 50 Cents a Ton

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Number 1 heavy melting railroad steel scrap has been advanced to $18-$18.50 a ton from $17.50-$18, thus widening the spread between this grade and regular heavy melting material to more than $1.50, trade sources reported.

Steel men said the spread, usually $1, might be eliminated in the near future.

Canadian Business Sets High Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto

Setting a new high record for any similar period in the Nation's history, the index of the physical volume of Canadian business rose 20 per cent in January and February, 1940, compared with the corresponding months of last year, points out the Toronto Industrial Commission.

A sharp advance in the Dominion's manufacturing operations was demonstrated by substantial increases in flour milling, sugar production, cattle and hog slaughtering, leather, boot and shoe output, consumption of raw cotton, automobile production, and crude rubber imports.

Missouri May Bar Several Insurance Concerns From State

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 7 (AP)—The State Supreme Court today declared one bribery "is enough (and too much)" as it took jurisdiction of a state suit to close Missouri's borders to fire insurance companies which joined the Pendergast-O'Malley rate compromise.

The opinion, one of the sharpest worded to come out of the court in months, was the Supreme Court's first words on the bribery of "Boss" Tom Pendergast and former Insurance Superintendent R. E. O'Malley, disclosed a year ago when they pleaded guilty to Federal income tax invasion.

It was after those pleas—which showed the two men had received huge sums to influence approval of a compromise whereby the insurance companies received 80 per cent of nearly $10,000,000 in impounded insurance premiums—that Attorney General Roy McKittrick filed the ouster suit. He accused the companies of bribing a state official, asked that they be fined, barred from business in Missouri and be forced to repay the impounded funds to policyholders.

"Regardless of whether or not respondents (the insurance companies) were entitled to win the . . . rate controversy on the merits," the court said, "they had no right to obtain such an agreed settlement and new rates by bribery of the public official who represented the interests of the State of Missouri in this controversy.

"What should be done about such conduct is for the courts of the state to determine."

The companies had argued the Missouri Supreme Court was without jurisdiction since the original litigation was in Federal Court. The impounding of the funds was brought about by disallowance of a rate hike.

Electric Utilities' Assets Seen Equal To $17,220,617,262

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Power Commission reported that assets of 393 electric utilities, representing 95 per cent of the industry, totaled $17,220,617,262 in 1938.

The report said that the 1938 aggregate of utility plant accounts was $14,048,019,026. This represented a book investment in utility property of approximately $5.50 per dollar of annual revenue.

Outstanding securities of the companies on Dec. 31, 1938, the report said, aggregated $13,546,254,340, of which $4,283,686,482 was common capital stock; $2,092,231,351 preferred capital stock; $110,003,486 premiums, assessments, etc.; and $7,060,333,021 bonds and other long term debt. Common stock represented 31.6 per cent of the amount of outstanding securities; preferred stock, 15.4 per cent; premiums assessments, etc., 0.8 per cent; and bonds and other long term debt, 52.2 per cent.

The combined surplus accounts of the 393 companies, was reported as $1,024,399,410, of which $236,631,241 was capital surplus and $787,768,169 earned surplus.

Electric operating revenues for the year totaled $2,548,532,153. The companies served an average of 19,411,872 residential and domestic customers and 3,689,477 commercial and industrial customers.

Total electric operating expenses exclusive of depreciation or taxes were $930,252,222.

Curtis Publishing Offers New Capitalization Plan

NEW YORK (AP)—Curtis Publishing Company mailed to stockholders another proposal for change in its capital structure to eliminate its $7 cumulative preferred stock.

The proposal, which will be submitted to shareholders for vote at a special meeting July 2, would offer preferred holders "an amount of 15-year 3 per cent debentures, 2½ share of common and one share of a new $4 preferred stock, on which $3 annual dividend would be cumulative and $1 payable and cumulative to the extent earned.

Last year the company announced a proposal under which owners of the $7 preferred would exchange up to two-thirds of their holdings for new $4.50 preference stock, but opposition developed, and the plan was withdrawn.

The $7 preferred is quoted in the New York Stock Exchange at around $50 a share. Dividend arrears aggregate $19.37. The shares are callable at $120.

The company's main offices are at Philadelphia.

Prentis Sees New Lines Key To More Jobs

ST. LOUIS (AP) —H. W. Prentis, Jr., President of the National Manufacturers Association, declared the basic solution of unemployment lies in the constant creation of new business enterprises in every field of human endeavor.

Asserting there was need for "a resurgence of individual confidence in the potentialities of new enterprises," he said "a truly business-minded Government might well consider modifying" some of the conditions "hampering" private initiative.

In his address, broadcast over a nation-wide chain, Mr. Prentis called upon business and Government to cease "name calling" and solve the unemployment problem in a "spirit of mutual sympathy and understanding."

Mr. Prentis gave this formula for putting people back to work:

"Let those in charge of public affairs remove from policy-forming positions all present employees who are opponents of the American system of government and free private enterprise.

"Let Government amend those laws that are obviously unfair to the business man in certain particulars, such as the National Labor Relations Act, the Wage and Hour Act and the two Securities Acts.

"Let Government also initiate a complete study of our present complicated system of taxation to the end that there may be devised a more equitable program which will distribute the tax burden in such a fashion as to encourage venture capital.

"Let Government place curbs by appropriate legislation on the dictatorial powers now exercised by a maze of independent commissions and agencies.

"Let Government revise its method of handling relief.

"Let Government economize at every possible point so as to reduce expenses and thereby bring that much closer the day when the Federal budget can again be balanced."

Mr. Prentis, a Lancaster, Pa., manufacturer, was here for a conference with several hundred business men in the St. Louis area to discuss means of promoting a better understanding of the private enterprise system.

Synthetic Rubber Seen Available If Crude Is Shut Off

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—The industry is prepared to start full-time production of synthetic rubber if the present war cuts off the supply of crude rubber to the United States, says T. G. Graham, Vice-President of the B. F. Goodrich Co.

"We and others who have studied the problem believe that on a large-scale production synthetic rubber can be produced in this country at a cost little above the present price of plantation rubber," Mr. Graham declared in an address before Akron industrial traffic engineers.

He said his company and others are producing synthetic rubber on a "small scale" now, and have not increased production because it might depress crude rubber prices to a point where the synthetic product would be much more costly in comparison.

Mr. Graham expressed doubt the Malayan supply, America's principal source of crude rubber, would be cut off by the war, but added "in these days, no one can be certain."

The Goodrich vice-president proposed redevelopment of crude rubber supplies in Central and South America, but said this could not be done in time "to meet an emergency."

He also recommended extension of the barter policy under which the United States obtained a seven-week supply of rubber in exchange for cotton. He estimated the country now has "approximately a three-month supply of rubber and a two-month supply on ships" en route to the United States.

Sears, Roebuck Sales Up 10 P. C.

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck and Company reported for April sales of $56,372,006, compared with $51,235,767 in the like 1939 period, an increase of $5,136,239, or 10 per cent.

For the first three months of the company's fiscal year, February through April, the company had sales of $148,106,749, compared with $135,903,898 in the corresponding 1939 period, an increase of $12,202,851, or 9 per cent.

Coal Dumpings at Virginia Port 29.9 P. C. Above '39

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

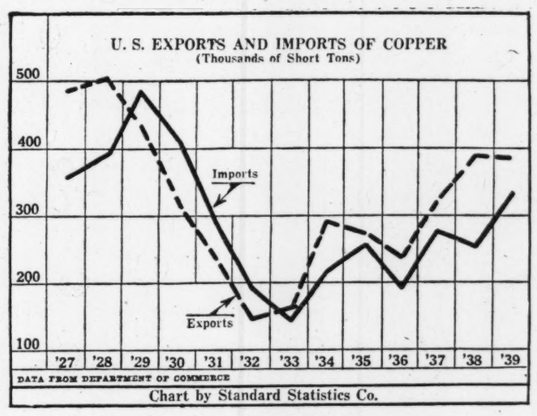
RICHMOND, Va.—Coal dumpings at Hampton Roads for the first four months of the year showed a gain of 1,728,624 tons over the corresponding period last year, or 29.9 per cent.

The total amount dumped in that period was 7,508,280 tons, as compared with 5,779,656 for 1939.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway dumped 2,807,131 tons, as against 2,150,674 for the same period last year; the Norfolk & Western Railway dumped 2,805,815 tons, as against 2,939,116 for 1939, and the Virginian dumped 1,895,334 tons, as compared with 1,589,866 tons in 1939.

The gain reported was Chesapeake & Ohio, 656,457, or 30.5 per cent; Norfolk & Western, 766,799, or 37.6 per cent, and Virginian, 305,468, or 19.2 per cent.

Sharp Rise in Copper Imports Cuts 1939 Net Export Balance



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The accompanying chart contrasts imports of copper of foreign origin (brought into the United States for smelting and refining under bond) with exports. The difference between these two totals represents net exports of copper of domestic origin.

These net exports of refined copper are unlikely to increase substantially, but it is possible that exports of American fabricated products will expand. Allied fabricating plants are already running at capacity and United States facilities may therefore be required.

News Notes—South America

(Excerpts From Reports to the Commerce Department)

Aqueduct for Argentina—Plans are nearing comlpetion for the construction in Argentina of one of the largest aqueducts in South America. The project will involve the building of a 100-mile pipeline to serve the municipality of San Francisco and intermediate points in the Province of Cordoba, at an estimated cost of about $1,700,000.

Argentine Exports—Exports from Argentina to the United States in February (latest figures) were valued at $9,085.064, compared with $4,946,238 in the like month of 1939, an increase of about 84 per cent. The cumulative total of Argentine exports to the United States for the first two months of 1940 amounted to $20,053,053, an increase of 81 per cent over the $11,075,963 recorded during the like period of last year.

New Brazilian Service—Recent reports appearing in the South African press state that the Brazilian Government, through the Brazilian Lloyd, has decided to inaugurate a service of Brazilian-flag vessels between Brazilian and South African ports. The service would be started with two vessels carrying both passengers and cargo, on either a 16 or 30-day schedule. The new line will run in competition with Japanese vessels and will replace, to a certain extent, a former German service of cargo ships which operated in the same trade before the war.

Steel for Brazil—Official installation of Brazil's National Steel Plan Executive Commission has taken place. The purpose of this unit is to make technical studies for the establishment of a domestic iron and steel industry; to organize a financial plan for a national company, with both Government and private capital participating, and to construct and operate the plants. It is pointed out that an enterprise of the magnitude planned could not be achieved under a period of five years.

Roads for Peru—With the opening of a number of national trunk highways, Peru is now proceeding with its long-range program of road construction and improvement. Eleven commissions are making a study of highway requirements throughout the Nation. One of the main points is to analyze the possible influence of new roads upon the development of farming, mining, and manufacturing industries.

Peru Looks to Chinchilla—Peru is taking steps to promote the development of the chinchilla industry. The Government points out that while Peru was one of the countries of origin of this valuable fur-bearing animal, it is rapidly becoming extinct here. For this reason Peru plans to foster the establishment of chinchilla farms.

Textiles in Uruguay—Local Uruguayan interests are reported to have formed a company with a capital of about $1,150,000 for the joint purposes of cultivating cotton in the Republic and manufacturing cotton yarn. The directors of the new company are Uruguayan industrialists, some of whom have been associated prominently with domestic textile activities. The plan behind the new enterprise seems to be to make Uruguay ultimately independent of foreign cotton yarns, now mainly imported from Great Britain and the United States.

Tourists in Uruguay—Montevideo's advantages as a summer resort are attracting a constantly increasing number of tourists from Argentina, recent estimates placing the number of Argentine automobiles circulating in Uruguay at about 800. Sharp increase in this tourist traffic between Argentina and Uruguay is expected to develop from the arrival of a ferry boat to work with the tourist business.

Chile Sells Matches—The Peruvian Match Monopoly, which for years has been obtaining the national match supply from Sweden, has found it necessary because of the European war to look elsewhere for its supply. After considering bids from a number of countries, award has been made to a producer in Chile. Peru's annual consumption of matches is stated to be 60,000,000 boxes, each containing 40 matches.

Chile's Merchant Marine—Establishment of an effective merchant marine is an outstanding part of Chile's comprehensive program of national economic development. To attain this end the "Corporacion de Fomento," the Government's economic planning agency, proposes establishment of new lines and the improvement of existing shipping services between Chile and Europe, United States and other South American countries. The total cost of the projects involved in the Corporacion's initial program is estimated at $4,500,000.

Power in Colombia—The Colombian Government has just taken the initial steps toward establishment of a central hydroelectric plant in the Department of Santander. The new plant will be a co-operative project in which the National Government will subscribe to 51 per cent of the stock of the operating company and the Department, municipalities of Santander and participating private interests will subscribe to 49 per cent.

Colombian Dyes—Since the outbreak of the European war the United States has replaced Germany as the chief source of supply of Colombia's aniline dye imports. During 1939 such imports reached a value of about $606,400, a total 15 per cent in excess of that in the preceding year. Germany accounted for 84 and 93 per cent, respectively, of Colombia's dye imports in 1939 and 1938.

New Factory for Venezuela—It is reported in Venezuela that an American automobile tire company, which for several months has been considering the establishment of a factory in that country, has completed final plans for the enterprise. The Venezuelan plant will be operated by a local company whose capital has been subscribed jointly by Venezuelan and American interests. The output of the factory will be sold only in the domestic market.

Venezuelan Coffee—Statistics just issued show a sharp recession in Venezuela's coffee export trade in the last three years. The Venezuelan Coffee Institute has been taking various steps to improve the country's position in world coffee trade, including advertising in Canada, the United States, and certain European countries.

Big U. S. Gain In Trade With Latin America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 7—United States exports to the 20 Latin American republics during the first six months of the European war amounted to $359,665,000, a gain of 54 per cent or $125,464,000 over that of the peace-time period from Sept. 1, 1938 to Feb. 28, 1939, the Department of Commerce announced today.

At the same time, United States imports from the same countries rose from $215,273,000 during the peace-time period to $285,280,000 during the six months ending the last of February, 1940.

Machinery Exports Jump

The greatest increase in United States exports was registered in metals and metal manufactures, which rose approximately $44,000,000. The metal gain was followed by large increases in the export of machinery, vehicles, railroad rolling stock and all types of chemicals. The gain in the chemical field is said to indicate that the United States has largely taken over the Latin American chemical trade formerly done by Germany.

While paper products showed a sizeable export increase, due to the extension of the war to parts of Scandinavia, exports of foodstuffs from the United States to Latin America showed the lowest rate of gain, the change being due principally to unfavorable local conditions in the various countries.

U. S. Wool Buying Up

The Commerce Department points out that United States purchases of wool showed a great increase, thus easing the exchange position between the United States and Argentina and Uruguay. Whereas during the six month period in 1938-39 the United States bought $6,766,000 worth of raw wool in Latin America, a year later the value of such purchases had risen to $19,542,000.

The department also noted a sharp rise in arrivals of South American metals, chiefly to Chilean copper for re-exportation to France. Crude oil imports also rose in quantity and value although the gains recorded were less pronounced than was the case in other important commodities.

Among animal products, United States imports of canned beef showed a sharp gain, but the outstanding increase is seen in hides and skins, reflecting greater activity in the United States leather industry.

Farm Co-operatives Report Chain Stores Helpful Distributors

WASHINGTON (AP)—Spokesmen for farm co-operatives and manufacturing interests told a house subcommittee that chain stores had proven efficient and helpful distributors of their products.

Testifying against the Patman bill for Federal taxes on the chains, the witnesses said chain stores had created new markets for farm products and manufactured articles, had helped improve production methods, and had paid promptly for what they bought.

Lloyd C. Gardner, President of the Ohio Beekeepers Association and the Ohio Apiaries Association, testified that the chains had increased the consumption of honey nearly five times in Ohio through improved selling methods. Mr. Gardner said that during the depression years the beekeepers were moving the bulk of their crop into the wholesale market but that when prices went to "unheard-of lows" the chains began an active campaign to move the crop at increased prices.

"No independent grocers or independent group of grocers gave us any encouragement, even though they were contacted many times," Mr. Gardner said.

Walter W. Moyer, underwear manufacturer of Ephrata, Pa., testified that articles now selling for 49 cents would cost the consumer 69 cents except for distribution made possible by chain store purchases.

M. G. Mann, General Manager of the North Carolina Cotton Growers Co-operative Association and the Farmers Co-operative Exchange of Raleigh, N. C., said he was "greatly alarmed" over the prospect of the Patman bill's being enacted.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1

New G. M. Officials

Hal Phyfe

Above: Harlow H. Curtice, General Manager of the Buick Motor Division of General Motors Corporation, who has been elected a Vice-President of General Motors. Below: Paul Garrett, Director of Public Relations of the corporation, also elected a Vice-President.

Union Pacific Plans $81,602,000 Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Union Pacific Railroad Company formally asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $81,602,000 in 3½ per cent refunding mortgage bonds maturing June 1, 1980.

Proceeds from sale of the new issue would be applied to payment of the road's 4 per cent first lien and refunding mortgage bonds due June 1, 2008, of which $85,902,000 are held by the public and $14,098,000 by the Union Pacific.

The bonds will be handled by Kuhn, Loeb and Company, New York City.

House Votes To Free U. S Cargo Vessels

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House voted 194 to 15 today to free 116 Government-owned ships of world-war vintage from the Maritime Commission's laid-up fleet and permit their operation in the intercoastal, coastal or foreign trades.

Under the parliamentary procedure under which the House was operating, a two-thirds majority was necessary for action on legislation proposed by Representative Frank Buck (D-Calif).

House passage sends the legislation to the Senate, where a similar resolution, by Senator Hiram Johnson (R-Calif.), has been approved by the Senate Commerce Committee.

Mr. Buck's resolution (H. Res. 519) would restore to the Maritime Commission during the European war its discretionary authority to sell, charter or otherwise dispose of its old vessels for commercial operation.

There are at present 116 ships in the laid-up fleet. All but four are cargo vessels.

Mr. Buck told the House that freeing of the ships for commercial operation was desired especially by West Coast shippers because of a lack of cargo space caused by the transfer of intercoastal vessels to other trades since outbreak of war in Europe.

He said some 92 ships in the laid-up fleet could be made available for freight service if Congress permitted.

Fear was expressed by Representative James E. Van Zandt (R-Pa.) that use of the craft would damage the railroads. Representative John C. Schafer (R-Wis.) contended that some of the ships might be sold to warring nations "in violation of the spirit of the Neutrality Act."

Representative Frances D. Culkin (R-N.Y.) accused the Wisconsin representative of "seeing ghosts" and added that the proposal was "sound in principle, sound in Americanism and does not violate the neutrality act."

Chairman Schuyler O. Bland (D-Va.) of the Merchant Marine Committee said enactment of the legislation would enable the Government to make "proper use or disposition of its vessels to meet any acute situation or sudden upheavals in the shipping trades, domestic or foreign."

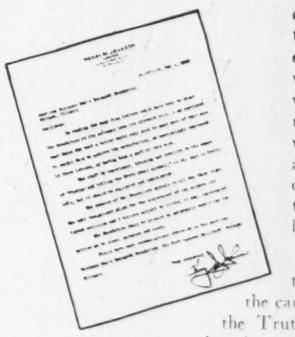
He said the laid up vessels, among them 96 which had reached or passed the obsolescent age of 20 years, would require reconditioning before they could be put into service, but that their vital machinery had been well preserved.

★ 4% INSURED INVESTMENTS

Accounts insured up to $5000 for each account. Current dividend rate 4% per annum. Write: L. W. Fuller Treasurer, for Information and statement.

FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION of ORLANDO
38 E. PINE ST., ORLANDO, FLORIDA

FROM OUR 10th ANNIVERSARY LETTERS*



In reading the many fine letters which have come to cheer the Foundation on its entrance into its eleventh year, I am convinced that those who want a better world only need to know more of this work to enable them to achieve the satisfaction, so convincingly expressed in these letters, of having been a part of this work.

The staff by experience, training and devotion to the cause of "finding and telling the Truth about Alcohol," is all that is desirable, but it should be augmented and implemented.

The purpose of the Foundation appeals to all who think right. The well-thought-out plans for the achievement of its purpose are beyond criticism and I believe subject to little, if any, improvement.

Officials of the Foundation will be pleased to personally answer any inquiries as to plans, purposes and needs.

Please have such communications addressed to the American Business Men's Research Foundation, 111 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

*Henry M. Johnson, President of The American Business Men's Research Foundation, is one of the South's most prominent lawyers and a distinguished citizen of Louisville, noted for his interest in civic and religious matters.

He is president of the Kentucky Council of Religious Education, a director of the Louisville Y.M.C.A., and a Trustee of the famous Kentucky Female Orphan's School.

He practices largely in the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of the United States, principally in matters of civil law, mostly probate, trust, and equity matters.

He has personally corresponded with a large number of the members and supporters of the Foundation, and these realize from his letters his great joy in knowing that his four grown sons are total abstainers.

THE AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN'S RESEARCH FOUNDATION
111 W. JACKSON BOULEVARD
CHICAGO

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	526,290
1940 volume to date	75,787,408
1939 volume to date	86,513,965

Traders Turn Suddenly To Buying Side

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—Traders, idling during most of today's stock market, turned to the buying side in the final hour and pushed up a handful if issues 1 to 3points.

While definite market clues from the war were lacking, a little stimulation was derived from earnings statements, optimistic business items and the feeling the market had been acting well in the face of the cloudy foreign picture.

Speculative activity virtually came to a halt as exchange members gathered around the news tickers to read Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's running explanation of the British reverses in Norway.

Most traders seemingly unable to find any real market clues in rapidly shifting developments abroad, preferred to keep commitments light, brokers said. A negatively hopeful factor, however, was seen in the fact sellers were equally as timid as buyers. Domestic business news, on the whole, was helpful.

Another sharp crack in British Empire dollar bonds was a bit depressing, as was additional weakness of the pound sterling and French franc in terms of American currency. Commodities were uneven, along with foreign markets.

Stocks receiving support included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, United Aircraft, Dow Chemical, Westinghouse, Great Northern, U. S. Rubber and Chesapeake & Ohio.

In the curb resistance was exhibited by Todd Shipyards, Pennsylvania-Central Airlines and Gulf Oil. Lagging were American Gas, Aluminum of America and United Shoe Machinery.

British Bonds Decline

A light but persistent stream of selling in British Empire bonds diverted attention from other groups in today's market.

Starting the final hour losses of from 1 to 6 points were frequent among the various obligations of Britain's far flung dominions. The speech of Prime Minister Chamberlain in Commons apparently did nothing to lessen the pressure.

Among the more active losers were Canada 3s, Australia 4½s, New South Wales 5s, and Sydney 4s. Other foreign loans selling lower included Denmark 6s and Norway 6s.

Italian issues, recently sold at the year's lowest prices, tended higher and gains appeared for several French and Japanese loans.

Domestic corporates swung in a fractionally irregular range. Even low-priced rails derived little stimulus from Washington's news 13 railway labor unions had spoken in favor of final congressional action on the omnibus transportation bill.

Unchanged to higher were St. Paul 5s, Youngstown Sheet 4s, Montana Power 3¾s, Alleghany stamped 5s of '50, Santa Fe 4s of '95 and Union Pacific 3½s of '71.

Losers included Western Union 5s of '60, International Hydro Electric 6s, Rock Island general 4s, North Western 4¾s of '49 and Continental Oil 2¾s.

U. S. Governments tended higher on slim trade.

Sterling Lowest In Seven Years

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—The British pound broke 3 cents today to $3.37¼, the lowest price in seven years.

Trade was at a standstill while dealers read Prime Minister Chamberlain's defense of British war policy.

As Mr. Chamberlain talked the rate improved as much as one cent from early lows but there appeared to be no concerted support.

The French franc, tied closely to sterling, dropped as much as .01½ of a cent to the lowest price on record at 1.91¾ cents.

The belga slumped 1-20 of a cent and the Canadian dollar ½ cent. The guilder held unchanged while the Swiss franc improved a trifle.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Another sharp advance in British Government bonds steadied the balance of the securities list today. Trade was severely restricted in view of the House of Commons debate on war policy. Egyptian bonds recovered after early weakness in the foreign division, and Brazilians leveled off at lower prices. Royal Dutch dropped, but other oils held even Selected buying appeared among kaffirs, while industrials were quietly mixed.

Paris: A brisk comeback partially erased heavy starting losses in the bourse today. While the movement from foreign to domestic equities continued, absence of a definite new break in the foreign situation encouraged buying at lower levels. The dollar guaranteed rente rose 40 centimes, but others tended downward.

Amsterdam: Announcement of the cancellation of Dutch military leaves caused a sharp relapse in security prices, but final quotations nevertheless showed net gains of 1 to 4 points. The early upward swing was led by Royal Dutch, sugar, and shipping issues. Industrial stocks finished mixed and tobaccos were lower. Dutch bonds were divided, while British, French and Danish were weak.

Liverpool: Late support cut into early losses in cotton futures, and the market closed 1 point higher to 4 lower. The market was affected by the declines in New York Monday.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	67	Abbott (1.60a)	2	67¼	67¼	67¼	
52½	45	Acme Steel (3)	2	49	48⅝	49	M'y 3
9	7⅛	Adams Express	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'y 6
27½	21	Adam-Millis (1)	1	24	24	24	M'y 6
19½	16⅞	Addressog (1.40)	3	17¾	17⅛	17⅜	M'y 3
58⅛	46½	Air Reduc (1a)	14	47¼	46½	47	— ⅝
⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	1	¾	¾	¾	M'y 3
7	6	Alaska Jun (.60)	9	6⅛	6	6	
1⅛	¾	Alleghany Corp	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	21	11	10	11	+1
14⅜	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	43	13	12	12⅞	+1⅜
17¼	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	4	15¾	15¼	15¾	+1¼
25¼	18¼	Alleg-L Stl(¼e)	8	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅝
12¾	9⅛	Allen Ind (¾e)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	M'y 6
182	171	Al Ch &Dye (6)	1	179	179	179	— ¾
14	11¾	Allied Kid(.80)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	M'y 6
16¾	13½	Allied Mills	2	15½	15⅛	15⅛	M'y 6
9⅜	7¾	Allied Stores	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
73½	63¾	Allied Strs pf(5)	4	73½	73½	73½	M'y 4
41⅞	32¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	7	32½	32¼	32½	— ⅛
16	13¼	Alpha Cem(½e)	1	14	14	14	M'y 3
2⅜	1⅝	Amal Leather	3	2	2	2	M'y 6
18	14¼	Amal Leath pf	2	16	16	16	M'y 3
58½	53	Amerada Cp(2)	4	55	55	55	M'y 4
21	17½	AmAgCh(.30e)	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
75	41¾	Am Airlines	12	71½	70	71½	+1⅞
12¾	9⅞	Am Bank Note	2	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
9⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	3	9	8⅜	9	+ ⅜
45¾	30	Am Br Sh (.30e)	8	41	40½	40¾	
116½	112	Am Can (4)	12	114½	113⅞	114	
176½	169⅜	Am Can pf (7)	5	174¾	174¾	174¾	M'y 3
32½	23½	Am Car & Fdy	59	30⅜	29¾	30⅜	+1¾
51¾	38½	Am Car pf	13	50⅛	47	50⅛	+3⅛
23½	19¼	Am Ch&C(.80e)	5	22¼	22⅛	22¼	+ ¼
112½	106	Am Ch&C pf(5)	4	112½	111¾	112½	Apr22
140⅛	133	Am Chicle (4a)	9	140⅛	138	138	M'y 6
9¾	6	AmColtype(¼e)	1	8½	8	8	M'y 3
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	4	7	7	7	M'y 4
15¼	10½	Am Crystal Sug	1	13½	13½	13½	M'y 6
3¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6⅝	5	Am European	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Apr16
2⅜	1½	Am&For Pow	5	1½	1½	1½	
24¼	18	A&FP$6pf(.60k)	1	20	20	20	— ½
28¼	21¼	A&FP$7pf(.70k)	5	24	24	24	— ½
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	Apr26
50½	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	22	49⅝	48¼	48⅞	— ⅞
6⅜	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	12	5½	5⅜	5½	
38	35⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	M'y 6
66¼	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	62½	62½	62½	
3⅞	2⅜	Am Ice	2	3	3	3	
35	24¼	Am Ice pf(½e)	1	31⅜	31	31	M'y 3
6⅜	5	Am Internat'l	7	5	5	5	
45	40½	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	45	45	45	Apr26
57	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	3	19	18⅞	18⅞	
63	51⅞	Am Loco pf (1k)	1	58½	58½	58½	M'y 4
14⅞	13	Am M & F (.80)	6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	2⅝	Am M & Metal	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'y 6
25	21½	Am Metal (1e)	10	22	22	22	+ ⅛
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	116	116	116	Apr20
5¼	-	Am Power & Lt	6	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
63¼	51¼	APL 6 pf(21¼k)	4	57⅛	56½	56½	— ½
54	43	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	4	46¼	47¾	47¾	M'y 6
10⅜	8	Am Rad & St S	27	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
17½	13⅜	Am Roll Mill	45	14⅜	14½	14⅜	— ¼
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	1	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	— ⅜
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	12	12	12	M'y 6
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	5	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	M'y 3
54	46	Am Sm & R (1e)	10	49¼	48⅜	48¾	+ ¼
147	142	Am S & R pf (7)	3	144⅜	144⅜	144⅜	M'y 6
70	60	Am Snuff (3a)	2	60¼	60	60¼	+ ¼
33⅜	25¾	Am Steel F(½e)	6	26¼	27¾	28¼	+ ⅛
14⅜	12	Am Stores (¼e)	7	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ¼
17¼	15	Am Stove (½e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	M'y 6
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	1	21	21	21	M'y 6
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	2	87½	87½	87½	+ ¼
18	14¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16½	16½	16½	M'y 2
175¼	167¾	Am T & T (9)	6	174	172⅞	172⅞	— ⅜
89½	85	Am Tobacco (5)	1	88½	88½	88½	
91¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	6	90¼	90	90⅛	+ ⅛
151	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	3	151	151	151	
5¾	4⅝	Am Type Fdrs	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12⅜	3¾	Am Water Wks	34	10	9¾	9⅞	
101½	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	100	100	100	—1
12	7	Am Woolen	8	10⅜	10⅛	10½	+ ½
52½	39	Am Wool pf(3k)	5	48	47	47⅜	+ ⅝
8⅛	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
45½	39	Am Z p pf(2½k)	1	44½	44½	44½	Apr30
32	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	32	29⅜	29⅛	29¼	+ ¼
41¼	35	Anacon W & C	1	36	36	36	M'y 3
22⅜	19	Anchor H (.15e)	1	20	20	20	
15¾	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—2⅛
4¼	2⅛	A P W Paper	2	3⅝	3	3	M'y 4
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.70e)	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	M'y 4
1101⅛	1061⅛	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	M'y 3
7⅜	5⅛	Armour Ill	39	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
64¼	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	2	59	58½	58½	— ½
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	37	Arm Cork (½e)	4	40¾	40	40	— ¾
11	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Apr30
9½	7½	Artloom Corp	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
9	7¼	Assd Dry Goods	4	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
78	74¾	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	78	78	78	M'y 6
85	70	AsDG2pf(11½k)	1	77¼	77¼	77¼	M'y 2
45	36⅝	Associates In (2)	1	41½	41½	41½	M'y 6
25¼	21½	Atch T & S F	6	21¾	21½	21⅜	+ ⅛
57½	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	6	55	54	54	—2
23½	16¼	Atl Coast Line	2	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	M'y 4
22⅜	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	—1
22½	13¾	Atl G&W In pf	3	19⅜	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅝
25⅝	20½	Atl Refining (1)	87	27⅛	25½	27	+1½
110	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	— ½
9⅞	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¼e)	12	9	9	9	
51	47	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	48	47½	48	+ ¼
77	63	Atlas Pow (1½e)	1	77	77	77	
8⅜	6	Atlas Tack	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	1	1½	1½	1½	M'y 6
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
8⅜	6	Aviation Corp	14	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
		B					
19¼	14	Bald Loco ct	96	19⅛	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
6⅜	4⅝	Balt & Ohio	9	5	4¾	5	+ ¼
8	5¼	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ½
14⅞	10	Bangor & Ar	3	12	11¾	12	M'y 3
16⅜	13⅜	Barber As (½e)	1	15	15	15	— ¼
8⅜	6¼	Barker Bros	2	7	7	7	+ ¾
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall (.30e)	19	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
36¾	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	4	34¼	34	34¼	— ⅛
35¾	26⅜	Beat Cream (1a)	1	33	33	33	
112⅛	103⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105	105	105	+ ⅛
127	120¾	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	124	124	124	+2
9⅞	9	Beid-Hcm(.40e)	1	9½	9½	9½	M'y 6
67½	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Apr24
36⅜	26⅜	Bendix Av (1e)	18	34¼	33¼	33½	
22½	1	Ben Ind (.45e)	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
56¾	53½	Ben In L pf(2½)	-	55	54	54	M'y 3
59	35⅛	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	M'y 6
86	70⅛	Beth Steel (2¼e)	94	86	84¾	86	+1½
125	110	Beth S 7% pf(7)	6	125	125	125	
34½	25	Bigelow-S (1e)	2	25	25	25	M'y 6
22½	19½	Black&Dk (¼e)	4	21	20¾	21	M'y 3
11⅜	9¼	Blaw-Knox	7	9⅞	9¾	9¾	M'y 6
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	-	21	21	21	Apr24
28⅜	19⅛	Boein'g Airplane	68	23¼	21⅜	23¼	+ ⅝
29⅝	21½	Bohn A&B (¼e)	7	28⅝	28¼	28½	— ⅛
29¼	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
24¼	21⅜	Borden Co (.60e)	18	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	— ⅛
25⅞	21¾	Borg-Warn (½e)	21	22	21½	21½	— ½
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr24
36¼	31⅛	Bower Roll B(3)	12	37	36⅜	36⅞	+ ⅝
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	3	6½	6½	6½	
13¾	10¼	Bridgeport B	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
23¾	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	11	22½	22⅛	22¼	
39⅝	38	Briggs & Str (3)	1	39	39	39	M'y 3
53¾	50¼	Bristol M (2.40)	1	51½	51½	51½	M'y 3
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	4	3⅝	3½	3½	
19⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	32	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
107¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y 6
63⅜	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	1	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	+ ⅛
25½	20	Bkly Un G (½e)	4	20¾	20½	20½	— ⅜
37½	35	Brown Sh (½e)	1	37½	37¼	37½	Apr30
29½	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	2	27	27	27	+⅜
10⅛	8¾	Bucyrus-Erie	2	9⅛	9	9	M'y 6
6¼	4¾	Budd Mfg	6	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	7	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ¼
33	28¾	Bullova Watch(2a)	3	29½	29⅜	29½	+ ⅛
21⅜	18	Burling Mill (1)	2	20	19⅞	20	+ ¼
12½	10	Bur Ad M(.20e)	8	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	8⅛	Bush Terminal	2	4½	4½	4½	
4⅜	3½	Butler Br (.15e)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
20¼	20¾	But Bros pf(11½)	1	22½	21½	22½	M'y 6
4⅛	3⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y 3
13⅜	11	Byers (AM) Co	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	-	14	13½	13½	M'y 1
		C					
26⅞	21½	Calif Pack (¼e)	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
1⅞	1⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8⅛	6½	Cal & Hecla(½e)	4	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
19½	13¼	Camp Wy (.65e)	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
23½	16½	Can Dry	31	20⅞	20⅛	20¾	+ ¾
6⅜	4¾	Canadian Pacific	39	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
40½	37¾	Cannon M (½e)	5	37½	37¼	37¼	— ¾
6	5	Capital Ad A	4	5½	5½	5½	M'y 3
29½	23	Carpenter (½e)	11	30½	29¾	30½	+1
3⅛	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	-	3	3	3	
75	66	Case (JI) Co	4	67½	67½	67½	M'y 3
56½	47¼	Caterpill Tr (2)	3	50½	49½	50½	+ ½
35½	26⅜	Celanese (½a)	18	35	34⅛	35	+1
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
26¼	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	-	24¾	24	24¾	M'y 3
3⅜	2⅝	Cent Foundry	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅞	4¼	Cent RR NJ	1	4⅝	4½	4½	M'y 6
11¼	6¾	Cent Violetta S	12	10½	10¼	10½	
6	5	Century Rib M	2	-	-	-	M'y 2
41½	35½	Cerro de Pas(2e)	2	36	35¾	35¾	— ¼
8⅜	6⅛	Cert-teed Prod	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
21⅛	18¼	Chain Belt (½e)	3	21	21	21	— ⅛
30⅜	21	Cham P&F(.15e)	5	28	28	28	— ¾
29½	15	Checker Cab	2	24	24	24	M'y 6
423⅜	383¼	Ches&Ohio(2½)	34	401½	391½	401⅜	+ ⅝
97½	93¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	94¾	94¾	94¾	+1

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
47⅜	41¼	Ches Corp	5	41½	41½	41½	
2½	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1½	1½	1½	
⅜	¼	Chi & N West	25	¼	¼	¼	
1⅞	⅝	Chi & N West pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y 4
21⅜	11½	Chi Great W pf	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	9⅜	Chi Mail Order	2	10	10	10	M'y 6
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	8	¼	¼	¼	
14¾	10⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼
35⅞	33¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	33½	33¼	33¼	M'y 3
50	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	-	47	47	47	M'y 6
⅜	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	M'y 6
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y 6
¾	⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y 4
11½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
16⅛	11⅞	Chickasha Cot	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Childs Co	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (2½e)	15	86½	85¼	86⅜	+ ⅞
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	10	13⅛	13	13	— ¼
⅜	⅛	City Stores	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y 1
40¼	28	Clark Eq (1¼e)	4	38	37⅞	38	+ ⅜
43¼	35½	Clev Gr B (.40e)	5	40	40	40	— ⅜
41½	34⅞	Climax M (1.20)	18	36½	36¼	36½	+ ⅛
45½	35⅞	Cluett P (1½e)	9	41	40¾	41	+1
131	118	Coca-Cola (¾e)	11	126	126	126	
63	60½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	M'y 3
20	15¼	Colgate P (½)	2	16	16	16	
103¾	102⅝	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	M'r 5
35½	28	Collins & A (2e)	1	32½	32½	32½	M'y 6
21⅜	17	Col Fuel & Iron	4	20½	20½	20½	M'y 6
26⅜	23	Col Br A (.45e)	5	24½	24¼	24½	— ¼
26¼	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	7	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
7½	5⅜	Col G & E (.20e)	11	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
93½	86	Col G&E pfA (6)	3	88⅞	87	87	M'y 6
8½	6⅝	Colum Pict	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	M'y 6
23½	19½	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	20½	20½	20½	M'y 1
98¾	87⅞	Col Carb (1e)	1	92	92	92	M'y 3
48	44	Coml Credit (4)	7	43¾	43	43	—1
108⅛	104	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	106¼	106¼	106½	M'y 4
56	49	Coml Inv Tr (4)	12	48⅞	48	48¾	— ¼
113	107	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	107	107	107	M'y 3
165⅜	13	Consl Solvents	17	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅜
1½	1	Com'th & South	35	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
73¼	62⅛	Com & Sou pf(3)	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	M'y 4
33	30⅞	Con Edis (1.80)	38	32½	32⅜	32½	
6¼	5	Conde Nast	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr25
24⅜	21¾	Congoleum(⅓e)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'y 3
31½	25⅛	Consol Aircraft	10	29	28½	28½	
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
9⅞	7¾	Cons Cop (.15e)	13	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
32⅞	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	49	32	31⅝	31⅞	
110⅛	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅞	Con Film Ind	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
10½	8½	Cons F pf (¾k)	4	9⅜	9½	9⅜	M'y 6
4½	3½	Cons Laundries	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	M'y 6
8⅛	7	Consol Oil (.80)	26	7½	7⅜	7½	
2¼	1⅝	Con RR Cuba pf	1	2	2	2	M'y 4
4½	3⅛	Consol'n Coal	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	M'y 6
18½	14½	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17½	17½	17½	M'y 3
104	100¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ⅜
19½	14⅝	Container (½e)	12	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅜
15⅜	12¼	Cont Bak (A)	2	12½	12⅜	12½	M'y 6
1⅝	1	Cont Bak (B)	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
97½	86	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	90	89¾	90	+ ⅜
49¼	41¼	Cont Can (1e)	6	45½	45⅜	45½	— ¼
116½	113	Cont C pf (4½)	2	115½	115½	115½	M'y 2
9¼	6⅜	Cont Dia F (¼e)	6	9	8½	9	M'y 6
40⅞	38	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	40⅛	40	40⅛	
43¾	31⅝	Cont Motors	17	33⅜	31½	31½	
25	22⅛	Cont O Del (¼e)	9	23¾	23½	23¾	— ⅛
33	25	Cont Steel (¼e)	3	30	30	30	M'y 3
25⅛	15½	Cop'weld (.40e)	49	24⅝	23¾	24½	+ ⅝
69⅞	52½	Cop'weld pf(2½)	5	68	65¾	66	+1⅝
65⅛	58½	Corn Prods (3)	4	59⅞	59¾	59¾	
178	170	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	178	178	178	Apr30
7½	4⅝	Coty Inc (¼e)	9	6½	6¼	6½	— ⅛
1½	⅞	Coty International	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
24¼	19⅛	Crane Co	6	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wool Prices Seen Higher For '40 Clip

CHICAGO (AP)—Wool growers of the nation, now gathering their 1940 crop, will realize sharply higher prices for their clip than they did a year ago.

Improved consumer demand, a small domestic carryover into the new season and war-boosted foreign markets have helped lift United States wool prices around 25 to 33 per cent over last year, market statistics indicated today.

Prices for bright wools in Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Missouri, southern Iowa and Michigan averaged 32 to 34 cents a pound for ⅜ blood combings, delivered in Chicago, compared with 24 to 26 cents a year ago at this time. The price for ⅜ blood combings in Boston, on a scoured basis, was 72 cents a pound recently, compared with 57 cents a year ago.

Traders here estimated the clip in midwest states this year would about equal that of 1939 when Illinois produced 5,776,000 pounds; Wisconsin 2,918,000; Indiana 5,092,000; Iowa 9,875,000; Missouri 9,387,000; Michigan 8,448,000 and Ohio 18,063,000.

Cash income for the nation's 1939 shorn wool crop of 377,397,000 pounds was estimated by the Department of Agriculture at $84,324,000 compared with $71,239,000 on 371,972,000 pounds in 1938. Wool pulled from pelts of slaughtered sheep and lambs last year totaled 64,500,000 pounds. Average price paid producers for shorn wool last year was estimated at 22.3 cents a pound, grease basis compared with 19.2 in 1938.

Domestic mill use this year, the department said, may be smaller than in 1939, when consumption of apparel wool exceeded domestic shorn and pulled wool production by 190,000,000 pounds, and—except for 1935—was the heaviest in more than 20 years.

South America and South Africa wool prices have advanced sharply since January and only small quantities of Australian wool—estimated this year at 1,090,000 pounds, largest on record in that country—have been released to neutral countries at prices fixed by the British Government wool control.

Douglas Aircraft Earns $3 a Share

SANTA MONICA, Calif. (AP)—Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc., reported for the three months ended Feb. 29 net profit of $1,804,877, equal to $3 a share on the 600,000 shares of capital stock outstanding.

The profit compared with net earnings of $771,521, equal to $1.35 a share on the smaller number of shares then outstanding, in the first three months of the previous fiscal year.

Donald W. Douglas, President, said deliveries in the period amounted to $12,920,904, the largest in history of the company.

The El Segundo and Santa Monica divisions, he reported, added 3,238 employees to pay rolls in the three months, making a total of 16,984 on May 1. Unfilled orders on April 30 totaled $113,744,398, including nearly $18,000,000 for commercial air transports.

Humble Oil & Refining Co.

HOUSTON (AP)—Humble Oil & Refining Co. reported 1939 net profit of $29,950,287, equal to $3.33 a share, compared with $35,800,353, or $3.98 a share, in 1938. The decrease, according to the report, was due primarily to a substantial reduction in crude prices but was also influenced by lower pipe line tariffs established in October, 1938.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
3	3⅜s '43-'40 June	101.3	101.3	101.3
7	3¼s '46-'44	110.16	110.12	110.12
6	3¼s '49-'46	111.29	111.27	111.27
1	4¼s '52-'47	120.27	120.27	120.27
5	2⅜s '51-'48	108.31	108.31	108.31
6	3s '55-'51	111.5	111.5	111.5
1	2¼s '53-'51	104.5	104.5	104.5

Home Owners Loan

2	3s '52-'44	107.25	107.25	107.25

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
8	Alleghany cv 5s '44	81¾	81½	81¾
1	Alleghany cv 5s '49	74	74	74
40	Alleghany 5s '50 st	45	44¾	45
6	Allied Strs 4½s '51	98⅞	98⅜	98⅝
2	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	107¾	107¾	107¾
7	Am & For P5s 2030	64⅛	64	64
10	AmIGChem 5½s '49	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3	Am Int 5½s '49	104¾	104⅜	104⅝
2	Am T & T 3½s '43	107 9-32	107 9-32	107 9-32
9	Am T & T 3¼s '66	110	109¾	109⅞
17	Am T & T 3¼s '61	110½	110⅛	110⅛
3	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	103¼	103	103¼
2	Ang C Nitra deb '67	40	40	40
10	Arm Del 4s'57	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
31	AT&SF 4s'95	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2	Arm Del 4s'55	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	AT&SF 4½s'48	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Atl & Cha AL 5s'44	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1	A C Line cit 4s'52	65	65	65
5	Austin & N W 5s'41	90	90	90
1	B&O 1st mtg '48 st	69	69	69
3	B&O '95 sta A	25½	25½	25½
1	B&O 2000 st D	25½	25½	25½
16	B&O '96 st F	25½	25½	25½
42	B&O cv '60 st	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
8	B&O 1st 4s'48	68⅝	68½	68⅝
7	B&O Ple&Wv 4s'51	56	56	56
8	B&O S W '50 st	44	44	44
2	Bang & Aroo 5s'48	94	94	94
2	Bell T Pa 5s'48 B	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
1	Bell T Pa 5s'60 C	134	134	134
4	Beth Stl 3½s'52	108¼	108	108¼
27	Beth Stl 3¼s'59	106½	106⅛	106⅛
1	Boston&Me 5s'67	53	52½	53
4	Bost&Me 4¾s'61	52	52	52
2	Boston&Me 5s'55	52¾	52¾	52¾
3	Boston&Me 5s'55 st	49⅞	49¾	49⅞
2	Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	110½	110½	110½
104	Bkly Mn Tr 4½'66 ct	91⅞	91¾	91¾
8	Bkly Un El 1st 5s'50 ct	91¾	91¾	91¾
1	Bkly U Gas 5s'45	111¾	111¾	111¾
4	Bkly U Gas 5s'50	98¼	98¼	98¼
2	Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
6	Buf R&P '57 st	38⅜	38¼	38½
25	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	Can Nat Ry 5s '70	96½	96½	96½
6	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	96⅛	95	95
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
12	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	94¾	94	94
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	94	94	94
7	Can Nat Ry 4s '57	94	92	92
8	Can Nor 6½s '46	105	104½	104½
3	Can Pac 5s '44	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
9	Can Pac 4½s '46	77	76	76
10	Can Pac 4½s '60	72⅞	71⅞	71⅞
11	Can Pac 4s perp	60⅛	59½	59½
1	Cen Rfd&Bir 3½s'65	107½	107½	107½
1	Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	15½	15½	15½
8	Certain-td 5½s '48	82	81½	82
5	C&O 4½s '92	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞
1	C&O 3¼s '96 D	99½	99½	99½
10	C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	100	99⅞	99⅞
18	Chi & Alton 3s '49	13¼	12¾	12¾
2	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
11	CB&Q 4½s '77	84½	83½	83½
2	CB&Q gen 4s '58	91	91	91
7	CB&Q gen 4s '89	101¼	101	101
6	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	97½	97¼	97¼
1	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	14⅜	14¾	14⅜
6	Chic Gt West 4s '59	29¾	29⅝	29⅝
2	Chi I & L 6s '66	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6⅝	6¼	6¼
2	CM&SP gen 4s 89	25¾	25¾	25¾
8	Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2½	2½	2½
3	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	10	10	10
6	Chi&NW½s 2037C	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1	Chi & NW 5s 87	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
11	C R I & P 4s 88	16	16	16
3	C R I & P rfg 4s34	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
1	Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
1	Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	94½	94½	94½
3	Ch & W Ind 4s 52	95	95	95
13	City of NY 3s B 80 wi	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
60	City of NY s I 80 wi	96	96	96
10	CCC&StL 4½s 77	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
5	CCC&StL 4s 93	66	66	66
4	Clev Elec Ill 3½s 65	108	107¾	108
9	ClevUnTerm 5s 73	76	76	76
3	Col & So 4½s 80	28⅛	28	28⅛
3	Colmbia G 5s 52 Ap	105	105	105
2	Colmbia G 5s 52 May	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
3	Comwlth Edis3½s 58	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝
3	Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	110	110	110
1	Con Edis 3½s 48	107½	107½	107½
2	Con Edis 3½s 56	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
4	Con Oil ev 3½s 51	106⅝	106¼	106¼
2	ConsumPow 3¼s 65	109¾	109¼	109¾
3	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	108¾	108½	108¾
1	Container 5s '43	101	101	101
5	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	107½	107½	107½
3	Crane Co 3½s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Crown Cork 4½s '48	104	104	104
2	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	29¼	29¼	29¼
7	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	55¼	55	55
1	Del P & L 4½s '71	108¾	108¾	108¾
4	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107½	107½	107½
3	Elec Auto Lt cv 4s '52	108½	108½	108½
1	Erie rfg 5s '67	14¾	14⅝	14⅝
12	Erie rfg 5s '75	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
1	Erie gen lien 4s '96	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝
10	Erie cv 4s '53	23	22¾	23
3	Firestone T&R 3½s '48	104½	104¼	104¼
1	Fla E Cst 5s '74	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
4	Fonda J&G 4½s '52	2½	2½	2½
2	Fla E Cst 5½s '50	53	53	53
4	Gen Cable 5½s '47	105	105	105
1	Gen Mot Acc 3¼s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	70½	70½	70½
5	Goodrich 4¼s '56	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
9	Gt Nor Ry 3½s '52	102	101⅞	101⅞
3	Gt Nor 6s '73	95	95	95
6	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	87¼	87⅛	87⅛
2	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	87¾	87¾	87¾
3	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	104¾	104¾	104¾
8	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	96⅜	96¼	96⅜
6	Gt Nor 4s '47	78¾	78½	78½
4	G Bay & W deb B	6	6	6
7	Gulf St Util 3½s '69	111⅝	111½	111½
4	Hock V 4½s 59	122½	122½	122½
3	Houst'nOilTex 4¼s 54	101	101	101
7	Hudson Coal 5½s '62	32	31¾	31¾
20	Hud & Man rfg 5s57	47¾	47½	47½
1	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
11	Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70 B	112	111⅞	112
2	Ill Cen 4s 52	46	46	46
10	Ill Cen 4s 53	44⅝	44½	44⅝
2	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	47½	47½	47½
3	Ill Cen 4¾s 66	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
4	Ill Cen 5s 55	52	52	52
8	IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	46¾	46¼	46¾
5	Indus Rayon 4½s'48	105	105	105
2	Interb R Tr 7s 32	76	76	76
21	Interb R Tr 7s32 ct	75⅞	75¾	75⅞
6	Interb R Tr 6s 32 ct	32	32	32
38	Interb Tr rfg 5s66ct	79⅝	79⅜	79½
24	Inter-b RTr rfg 5s66	79½	79½	79½
2	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s52	117⅛	117⅛	117⅜
9	Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	64½	63	63
6	Int Mer Mar 6s 41	74	73	73
32	Int Paper 6s 55	102¾	102½	102½
7	Int Paper 5s 47	103¼	103⅛	103¼
5	Int Rys C A 6½s47	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
8	Int T&T 4½s 52	33½	33¼	33½
1	Int T&T 5s 55	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
1	JamesF&Clea 4s 59	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
7	Jones&LaughEt4¼s61	95¾	95¾	95¾
1	K C South 5s 50	67	67	67
2	K C South 3s 50	65¼	65¼	65¼
3	Keith (B F) 6s 46	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	Lac Gas 6s 42A	43	42¾	43
1	Lac Gas 6s 42 B	41¾	41¾	41¾
5	Las Gas 5½s 53	47	47	47
1	L S & M S 3½s '97	86	86	86
1	Leh C&N 4½s '54 ad	53½	53½	53½
3	Leh Val Coal 5s '64 st	27⅜	27¼	27⅜
3	Leh Val Coal5s'64st	27⅜	27¼	27⅜
3	Leh Val Coal5s'74st	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
2	LehVal4½s2003asd	12½	12½	12½
9	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	12½	12⅜	12⅜
2	Lion Oil ev 4½s '52	97½	97	97½
1	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	102½	102½	102½
6	Lou&N 4½s 2003	94¾	94¾	94¾
5	Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	86½	86½	86½
4	Louis&N 3¾s 2003	83⅝	83½	83½
6	Maine Cen 4s '45	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
5	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	83½	83½	83½
1	ManitowGB&N3½s'41	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛
97	McKess & Rob 5½s '50	97	97	97
27	Mich Con Gas 5s '63	104¾	104¼	104½
2	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	28	27¼	28
2	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	13	13	13
2	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	19¼	19¼	19¼
4	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19¼	19	19¼
2	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	19	19	19
2	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
1	Mob&O Montg 5s '47	22¼	22¼	22¼
5	Mob & Ob 5s '38	38½	38½	38½
3	MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	110	110	110
4	MonWPa Pub Sv6s '65	111¼	111¼	111¼
13	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	104	103½	103¾
1	Mor & Essex 5s '55	36¾	36¾	36¾
1	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	32½	32½	32½
1	MorEssEssex3½s2000	42¼	42	42⅛
5	Nassau El 4½s '51 ct	55	55	55
4	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
4	Natl Steel 3s '65	105	104¾	105
3	N Eng RR 4s '45	43½	43½	43½
7	N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	107½	107½	107½
7	N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	104½	104¾	104½
1	N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5	N Orl Term 4s '55	67¾	67¾	67¾
3	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	38¾	38¾	38¾
2	NO Tex&M 5s 35A	31	31	31
10	NYC rfg 5s 2013	58¾	58¾	58¾
16	NYC 4½s 2013A	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝
3	NYC 3¾s 46	80¼	80¼	80¼
9	NYC&HR 4s 42	94	94	94
23	NYC&HR 3½s 97	77	76¾	77
11	NYCh&StL 6s 41	82	82	82
7	NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	65½	65⅛	65½
8	NYCh&StL 4½s 78	55	54¾	54¾
5	NYCh&StL 4s 46	86	86	86
11	NY Dock Co 4s 51	55½	55½	55½
1	NY Edis 3½s 66	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
5	NYNH&H clt 6s 40	34½	34¼	34½
3	NYNH&H 4½s 67	19⅝	19½	19½
1	NYOntW&W 4s 92	6	6	6
6	NY Steam 3½s 63	107	107	107
3	NY Tel 3¼s 67	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
1	NYTrap R 6s 46 st	91	91	91
3	Nor Am Co 4s 59	108½	108½	108½
15	Nor Pac 6s 2047	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047C	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047D	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
3	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47¼	47¼	47⅜
4	Nor Pac 4s '97	69⅝	69⅝	69⅞
10	Nor Pac 3s 2047	42⅝	42¼	42¼
2	Ohio Ed 4s '67	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
5	Ohio Ed 4s '65	107½	107⅜	107½
2	Ore Sh Lin 6s1st 46	118¼	118¼	118¼
1	Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
4	Otis Steel 4½s'62A	73¾	73½	73½
8	Pac Gas & El 3½s'66	110⅝	110½	110⅝
9	Pac Gas&El 4s '64	113	112⅞	113
10	Para2Bway 3s '55st	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
2	Pen Co 4s '63	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3	Pen-Dix 6s '41A	96	96	96
15	Pen Ohio Dst 4½s77	101¼	101⅛	101¼
8	Pen P&Lt 4½s '74	109	108⅝	108⅝
3	Pen P&Lt 4½s '77	109½	109⅜	109½
1	Pen RR gen 5s '68	110	110	110
14	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	104	103¼	104
6	Pen RR 4½sdeb '70	90½	90	90
13	Pen RR gen 4½s '81	99¼	98⅞	99
7	Pen RR 4½s '84E	99½	99	99¼
6	Pen RR 3¾s '70	91¼	91¼	91¼
51	Pen RR 3½s '52	87½	97	97
2	Pen GL&C Chic6s43	113¼	113¼	113¼
1	Pere Marq 5s '56	66	66	66
1	Pere Marq 4s '56	57¼	57¼	57¼
4	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	110	109⅝	109⅝
1	PhelnsDodge3½s'52cld	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	PhilBal&W 4½s81D	108¾	108¾	108¾
6	Phila Co 5s '67	106¼	106⅛	106¼
3	Phil Elec 3½s '67	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
1	Ph Read C&I6s'48	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
17	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	14	13¾	13¾
3	Phillips Pet 3s '48	110	110	110
23	PCC & St L 4½s '77	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
3	Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	100½	100½	100½
1	Pitt & W Va 4½s '60 C	51½	51	51
3	Por Ri A Tob 6s '42 st	81	81	81
2	Por Ri A T 6s '42 unst	81	81	81
10	Postal Tel & C 5s '53	24	24	24
1	Pub Svc N Ill 3½s '68	110	110	110
1	Purity Bak 5s '48	104	104	104
5	Reading 4½s '97 A	69¾	69⅛	69¾
14	Republic Steel 4½s '61	98¼	97⅞	97⅞
61	Republic Steel 4½s '56	98½	98¼	98½
3	Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
27	St LIM&S 4sR&G 33	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
2	St L Pub Svc 5s '59	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
1	St LRM & Pac 5s '55 st	42	42	42
3	St L S F 5s '50 B	13½	13½	13½
1	St L S F 5s B '50 ct	12¾	12¾	12¾
5	St L S W 1st 4s '89	64¾	64¼	64¾
14	SA&A Pass 4s '43	65¼	65	65
6	Seab A L cn 6s '45	5¾	5¼	5¾
2	Sea A L 4s '50 st	11½	11½	11½
1	Simmons cv 4s '52	102½	102½	102½
8	Socony-Vac 3s '64	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
6	So Bell T&T3s '79	105½	105½	105½
2	So Cal 4s '65	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
18	Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
5	Sou Pac 4½s '68	45½	45½	45½
16	Sou Pac 4½s '81	44⅞	44	44
1	So Pac 4½s '49	44¼	44	44⅛
9	So Pac rfg 4s 55	62¾	62⅜	62¾
5	So Pac clt 4s '49	44½	44	44
52	So Pac 3⅜s '46	52⅜	52	52
3	Southn Ry 6½s '56	78⅛	79	79
31	South Ry cn 5s '94	91½	91	91¼
38	South2Ry gen 4s '56	57⅛	57	57⅛
5	SWBell 3s '68	107½	107⅜	107½
2	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	105½	105⅛	105⅛
2	Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	105	105	105
11	Studebaker cv 6s '45	107¼	107⅛	107¼
3	Tex Corp 3s '59	106¼	106¼	106¼
12	Third Ave adj 5s '60	24¼	24½	24½
12	Third Ave 4s '60	60½	60	60
1	Tri Continent 5s '53	107	107	107
15	Un El Mo 3¾s '62	107¾	107¾	107¾
6	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114⅝	114⅜	114⅝
54	Un Pac 3½s '71	98⅛	97⅞	98
4	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108 21-32	108 21-32	
7	Unit Drug 5s '53	87½	87⅜	87⅜
5	US Steel 3¼s 'sf 48	103 17-32	103 17-32	
3	Un Stockyds 4¼s '51	92½	92	92
3	Utah P&L 5s '44	103½	103½	103½
4	Util P&L 5s '59	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
1	Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	109	109	109
10	Wabash rfg 5½s'75	7	7	7
13	Wabash 1st 5s '39	44	43¾	44
1	Wab Det 5s '41	51	51	51
1	Walker H 4¼s '45	105	105	105
52	Warner Bros 6s'48	89¾	89¾	89¾
11	West Shore 4s 2361	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
3	West Va P&Pap 3s '54	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
4	Westn Md 4s '52	84¼	84	84
1	Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	16½	16½	16½
5	Western Un 5s '60	66⅞	66¼	66⅜
1	Western Un 4½s '50	63½	63½	63½
7	Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	101¼	101¼	101¼
25	Wis Cen 4s '49	22	22	22
2	Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	8¼	8¼	8¼
4	Wisc El Pow 3½s'68	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
2	Wis Pub Svc 4s'61	110	110	110
8	Youngst S&T 4s'61	106¼	106⅛	106⅛

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Antioquia 7s 45 B	11¼	11¼	11¼
1	Antioquia 1st 7s 57	9½	9½	9½
5	Antwerp 5s 58	70	69⅞	70
7	Argentine 4s 72 Feb	84	83⅞	83¾
4	Argentine 4s 72 Ap	84¼	84	84
10	Argentine 4½s 48	96¼	96	96¼
5	Argentine 4½s 71	90½	90	90
3	Australia 5s 55	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
6	Australia 5s 57	60¼	59⅜	60
7	Australia 4½s 56	58	58	58
2	Belgium 7s 55	98½	98½	98½
3	Belgium 6½s 49	90¼	90¼	90¼
7	Belgium 6s 55	88¼	87½	88¼
2	Berl City El 6s 55	16	16	16
5	Brazil 8s-41	18½	18½	18½
2	Brazil 6½s 26-57	14¼	14¼	14¼
1	Brazil 6½s 27-57	14¼	14¼	14¼
1	Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	14¼	14¼	14¼
2	Brisbane 5s 57	56	55	55
5	Buen A 4½s 78	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
3	Buen A 4½s Apr 76	60	60	60
9	Buen A 4½s 76	62	61½	61½
33	Canada 5s 52	100½	100	100
24	Canada 4s 60	93¼	93	93
12	Canada 3s 68	78¾	78⅛	78⅛
31	Canada 3s 67	78¾	77⅞	77½
6	Canada 2½s 45	92¼	92	92
3	Chile Mt Bk 6¾s 61asd	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
1	Chile Mt Bk 6½s 57	14½	14½	14½
2	Chile Mt Bk 6s 61	13½	13½	13½
2	Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
2	Chile 6s 61 Feb	15½	15½	15½
4	Chile 6s '62 asd	14	14	14
1	Chile 6s '63	15½	15½	15½
1	Chile 6s '63 asd	14	14	14
7	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	28	27¼	27¼
1	Cuba 5½s '45	80¼	80¼	80¼
27	Cuba 4½s '77	60½	60½	60½
1	Denmark 6s '42	24	24	24
2	Denmark 5½s '55	20½	20½	20½
2	French 7½s '41	99¼	98¼	99¼
18	GerGov 5½s '65	14⅜	14¼	14¼
1	Greek 6s '68 pt pd	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
8	Ital Pub Util 7s'52	40½	40½	40½
45	Ital Pub Util 7s'52	44½	44½	44½
15	Italy 7s 1951	50	48⅝	49⅞
5	Japan 6½s'54	87	87	87
1	Japan 5½s'65	64½	64½	64½
5	Lombard El 6½'52	67	67	67
5	Milan City 6½s'52	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝
8	N Sou Wales 5s'57	55⅞	55⅜	55⅞
1	Norway 6s'44	30	30	30
1	Norway 6s'43	33	33	33
11	Orient Dev 6s'53	59¼	58¼	58¼
1	Oslo City 4½s'55	22	22	22
9	Uernambuco 7s'47	8	7⅝	7⅝
1	Peru 1st 6s'60	9¼	9¼	9¼
1	Peru 1st 6s'60	9¼	9¼	9¼
1	Uoland 4½s'63 asd	5½	5½	5½
8	Porto Aleg 8s'61	10¼	10¼	10¼

Labor Disputes On West Coast Nearing End

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—April saw two labor disputes in the bubbling cauldron of West Coast union-employer relations simmer to conclusive settlements, one ending a nine-month strike, the other a six-week tie-up, and submission to arbitration of waterfront labor differences which last fall led to a 53-day strike.

In addition to these three moves, negotiations on a peaceful, round-table basis were proceeding in two other labor matters. The ledger for the month was in the black for employer-labor peace.

After nine months of being on their own, ships and tankers making San Francisco can now enjoy tugboat service once again. The Inland Boatmen's Union of the Pacific has returned 80 or more men to work after having secured from the Shipowners and Merchants Tug Company $5-a-month increase in wages. Once again tugs got up steam, and San Francisco Bay echoed their dull honks as they ushered big ships into docks.

The strike, which tied up 12 tugs, is estimated to have cost the men $150,000 in wages. The $5-a-month increase contrasts strikingly with the original demands last fall for a doubling in some instances of the pay of a $100-a-month man.

Learned a Lot

Meanwhile, ships which took their cue from the liner, the Queen Mary, which last year was forced to dock without tugboat assistance during a New York strike, learned a lot about the peculiarities of wind and tidal conditions near the Golden Gate.

The Maritime Labor Board acted as mediator in the tug strike, although it is said in waterfront quarters here that the dispute, after nine months, practically solved itself.

The second settlement on the waterfront took place between the marine radio operators of the American Communications Association and the Shipowners Association of the Pacific. Steam schooners up and down the coast were held in port when radio operators refused to sail. The dispute for better pay, clarification of types of work, and overtime pay tied up ships for six weeks. It was not a strike, the union explained, but it could not force the men to sail.

The tie-up threatened to affect 500 communications men directly, but because no ship could sail without a radio operator, it is estimated some 40,000 other workers were also subject to the threat.

Before the ink was dry on the solution of this dispute, the A. C. A. had presented to the waterfront employers a proposal to negotiate an adjusted five-year contract, effective until May 1, 1945, which would tend to formalize industry-wide demands of the communications men.

Minimize Issues

An A. C. A. spokesman said that while the proposed contract was filled with safeguards for labor in providing for wage reviews each year, several dozen wage scales being involved, it would minimize to the greatest possible extent dispute-causing questions and would provide for arbitration if disputes arose.

After eight days of hearings, Dean Wayne L. Morse, Pacific Coast labor arbitrator, packed up sheafs of data on the ship clerks' 53-day strike last fall, a strike based on a demand for equalization of hours between daily and monthly workers and vacations with pay for the monthly workers.

Dean Morse's data will first be studied by F. P. Baumgartner, labor negotiator, and Charles Howard for the employers. When they have found the points on which they can agree, Dean Morse will then set to work to harmonize remaining differences.

Symposium Seeks Pathway To New American Frontier

Continued from Page 1

awaiting solution, and foremost among the mis youth training.

Young people must be convinced that industry's crying need today is for competent, able men, he stressed, but the ymust realize that success may require long periods of apprenticeship. First, they must be guided in deciding exactly what they are fitted to accomplish, and they must forget the prhrase, "The world owes me a living."

We need a close liason between the universities and business if educators are to be in a position to provide youth with an adequate picture of what lies before it, Langbourne M. Williams, Jr., President of the Freeport Sulphur Company, stressed, as nationally prominent industrialists sat down this afternoon to an intensely earnest "Information Please" drawn from a nation-wide questionnaire of educators, businessmen, economists, publishers and analysts, in the first session of the three-day symposium.

The first day's round-table found Cole Coolidge, Assistant Chemical Director, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Albert Sobey, Director General Motors Institute, and C. E. Kenneth Mees, Vice-President Eastman Kodak Company, facing a barrage of questions which grouped themselves largely under two main discussion headings:

1. Where is America to find satisfying new horizons to replace the vanished western frontier?

2. What can colleges and universities do to help young Americans find and develop the new frontiers?

Assess 'Opportunity' Frontiers

After 10 years of American economic readjustment, business executives, college executives, college advisers, and students thus began co-operatively to assess the "opportunity" frontiers developed to replace the vanished free land of the West, to plan how higher education and business, working together, can speed their development, and to chart paths for undergraduates seeking jobs on these new horizons—goals laid down for the sessions by Dr. Alan Valentine, university president.

The keenness of business to report what new frontiers its scouts have discovered and to lead the way to them was evidenced, university spokesman commented, by the enthusiasm with which industrialists accepted the proferred invitations to speak. While the multitude of questions which have poured in for discussion at the forum amply demonstrate, it was said, the earnest endeavor of thinking Americans to seek a way out of today's economic uncertainties, and their wish to find out whether business possesses the ability and statesmanship to lead the way.

Reflecting current issues in political as well as labor and industrial circles, questions such as these were ready for posing by William A. Eddy, President of Hobart College, round-table chairman, today, and by chairmen tomorrow and Thursday:

"Has Government interference kept your pay roll down?"; "What are you doing to promote stabilization of employment in your industry?"; "Is today's army of jobless the product partially of technical unemployment, or wholly of fear engendered by Washington?"; "Should there be more facilities for apprenticeship of youth?"; "What is your opinion of proposals to decentralize business?"; "How do you propose to whip America's great and growing problem of distribution—of getting its wealth of products into the hands of consumers at prices which they can pay?"

Reduced Prices a Key

It was recalled by some that Fortune Magazine, in its February appraisal of the business frontier of today, remarked that no new giant was stepping forward at present, as the automobile industry once did, to furnish those prime national contributions first meted out to the United States by its western frontier wealth: and employment. However, Fortune added that perhaps the hope of today lies in the increased momentum furnished by many small new industries, moving ahead on a wide front.

On the other hand, it was recalled that William Hard, veteran Washington correspondent and lecturer, writing in the September, 1939, Reader's Digest, intimated that America will unlock the equivalent of a new frontier when it begins generally to reduce prices, thus vastly increasing purchasing power for all.

Although the three-day forum is primarily focused on business, other new horizons for America were not lost sight of.

"The new American business frontier is in more food, more shelter, more clothes, more light, more health, more education, more play, for that large segment of our population which does not today have a sufficiency of those things," Dr. Isador Lubin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics said recently.

Women in business will be prominently represented on the symposium agenda, with a Thursday discussion headed by Hortense M. Odlum, president of Bonwit-Teller & Co., New York department store; Mary Van Kleeck, Director of Industrial Studies, Russell Sage Foundation: Elizabeth Grover Manager Women's Department Chase National Bank; and Vera Wilson, Publicity Director, Rochester Chamber of Commerce.

Regretfully, the University of Rochester announced that problems of new frontiers in government, morals, agriculture and other fields would only be included as they related to the economic sphere, because of lack of time. Quite possibly, it was said yesterday, the University will sponsor a similar symposium on new frontiers in government or agriculture next year.

Transportation Law Imminent

Continued from Page 1

able for railroad loans from $350,000,000 to $500,000,000.

4. To help develop a long-range transportation program, it calls for the appointment of a three-member board of investigation and research, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Having recently requested Owen D. Young, former Chairman of the General Electric Company, to head a commission to study national transportation issues, President Roosevelt is expected to name Mr. Young to the chairmanship of the newly proposed board.

Would Explore Wide Field

The essential purpose of the board's investigations would be to explore ways and means of enabling the railroad, trucking, and shipping interests to co-operate in meeting the country's transportation needs mose effectively, in the public interest and in their own interests. The board's researches would seek to determine which type of transportation service is best equipped to meet specific needs, to find out how much each branch of transportation benefits from public subsidies and whether taxes fall equitably.

Concretely, Senator Wheeler is desirous that it be determined by a detached agency whether it is true, as generally accepted, that ships can carry heavy cargoes far more inexpensively than railroads or trucks, whether highway transportation is more efficient in carrying light goods for short distances, and whether railroads maintain their supremacy in carrying freight over long land hauls, and if these conclusions are borne out, how a unified national program can be welded out of these diverse and separate systems.

The new board would likewise be authorized to investigate the repeated complaints that while the railroads finds themselves heavily taxed and strictly regulated, highway and waterway competitors benefit excessively from public subsidies.

Truckers' Viewpoint

On this important and controversial point the recent report of Joseph B. Eastman, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, vigorously sides with the trucking industry in disputing the often repeated charge that it is excessively favored or excessively subsidized by the Government. Mr. Eastman views the special taxes levied on motor vehicles to finance highway improvement and maintenance as equivalent to the railroads' investment in rails, right-of-way, etc., and on this basis he concludes that highway transport is in effect one of the least subsidized. He points out that in 1936 the total net subsidy to transportation was $193,000,000 of which water transport received 66.6 per cent, the railroads 18.5, air transport 10.8 per cent, and motor vehicle transport 4.1 per cent.

When the I. C. C. receives the enlarged authority which would be delegated to it under the Wheeler-Lea bill, it will still find the railroads its greatest problem because almost 30 per cent are now in the hands of receivers and nearly as many other rail lines are near bankruptcy. Nevertheless, the soundness of the railroads is intimately bound up with the economic welfare of the whole country since the railroads, comprising one of the Nation's largest investments, are among its largest taxpayers and largest employers.

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Lake District. Bainriggs, Grasmere. Board residence Charming position on lake All conveniences Terms moderate. Mrs. Wilson

Live in London at
STRATHCONA COURT
198 Cromwell Road, S. W. 5. WES. 2828
A visit to inspect the modern Service Rooms, with the atmosphere and charm of home, would be appreciated. Special terms during the present situation. Spacious dining room and lounge. Cuisine speciality

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31-32 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5. FRO. 3357. For the benefit of those wishing to remain in London we are keeping open, H. and C. water; well appointed. From 2½ gns.

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church); passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week

LONDON
HOTEL FORTY
36/42 INVERNESS TER., W. 2
(Close to Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens)
Private Suites, Rooms with Private Baths. Comfortable bedrooms with all modern conveniences. Central Heating. H. and C. Water. Telephone in all rooms. Lift to all floors. Night Porter. This modern hotel offers you a convenent and edightful home durin the present emergency.
A. R. P. provided for. Write for Tariff. Tel. BAY. 1401. Grams. FORTEEOTEL

London SUSSEX CHAMBERS
12-14 Harrington Road, South Kensington, KEN. 7897—1 minute tube, church and buses; delightful rooms, running water. Meals in rooms. Bed, breakfast and bath from 6/6.

LYNTON, DEVON
NORTH CLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL
Central heating, running water, excellent position facing sea; own garden produce; moderate tariff. Proprietors Mr. and Mrs. SLOUGH.

REIGATE, SURREY. MONKS COURT HOTEL Restful, standing in own grounds; recently remodernised; 25 miles from London. 5-minute walk from station. From 4 guineas weekly. Resident Director Mrs. Blanche Blyth Samet.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE **Regent Hotel**
59 Osborne Road
Good Board Residence. Every Comfort
Tel. Jes. 906

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 138
The peace of a beautiful environment
SOUTHPORT. Talbot Private Hotel
Central heating, gas fires, h and c water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 200011

TORQUAY
In a beautiful bay, at the very water's edge. A warm welcome awaits you at
YE OLDE CARY ARMS HOTEL
BABBACOMBE BEACH, TORQUAY
Resident Proprietor 'Phone 87110

SCOTLAND

DUNFRUIN PRIVATE HOTEL, Clyde Street, Kirn—Small, comfortable hotel, near pier; pleasant garden; all modern conveniences; garage. Phone Dunoon 182. CLARKSON.

FRANCE

HOTEL MOLIERE
21 rue Molière
(near Ave. de l'Opera and Palais Royal)
Quiet Family Hotel
Very modern accommodation
Single rooms from Frs. 30.-. With bath Frs. 50.-

SWITZERLAND

Geneva. Villa "Les Rosiers"
Pension Krieg, Moillebeau 51, Garden, Terrace. Every comfort.

HOTEL REGIS
CLARENS—MONTREUX
Excellent Family Hotel
Splendid situation facing the Lake of Geneva
Incl. terms from Fr. 7.- to Fr. 12.-

LUGANO
HOTEL MINERVA
Modern Comfort
Terms from 7.50-11.-

MELIDE NEAR LUGANO—PENSION BERNERHOF. Frau Daetwyler-Gmür. Quiet house, good cooking; terms from 6.50.

Wilderswil b/Interlaken
HOTEL BAER
An old renowned Family Hotel
Beautiful forest walks. Excellent cuisine. Apply for prospectus:
Family Zurschmiede, Mang. Propr.

ZURICH
PENSION FORTUNA
Muhlebachstrasse 55 Tel. 2.85.32
"A Home Away From Home"
RUNNING WATER
MANAGER: MRS. POHL

General Classified

SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOUR OWN HOSIERY and up to $22 a week in commissions selling famous Double-Wear, Snag-Proofed Chiffon Silk hosiery to friends. Write for actual sample. American Mills, Dept. H-133, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, 39 Hemenway Street—Furnished kitchenette apartments. Telephone Commonwealth 8210.

N. Y. C. Sublet (Studio 63) Metropolitan Opera House—Attractive studio, kitchenette, bath. June 15th to Sept. 15th. Tel. Pen. 6-2634.

N. Y. C.—Quiet, cool; overlooking East River; 20 minutes to World's Fair; May-October; two rooms; $65. RHi. 4-7906.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help, 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
HUBBARD 6767 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
660 Park Square Building, Boston

FOR RENT

SEVEN-STORY building on lease for five or ten years; in good repair, on busy street in central retail trade section of the City of Boston; building rented in greater part today and if fully rented should yield a steady and fair income. Box C-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs, custom made and ready to wear.
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices. Cold storage — cleaning. 345 Seventh Avenue at 30th Street, N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MIDDLE-AGED white woman, American, Christian Scientist, as housekeeper, companion in small family; compensation. Norman W. Henley, 6 Rockridge Road, Rye, N. Y. Tel. Rye 1049.

WANTED at once in year-round school for special children, teacher to take charge of pupils' music activities; must be trained for special speech work; Christian Scientist preferred. Box X-28, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED for general housework in country, southern New Hampshire, active, resourceful woman, capable in all branches of housework. Position of trust and responsibility. Write giving full details. Box P-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LEXINGTON, MASS.—6-room Cape Cod, built 1939; insulated; 2 fireplaces, garage; fine location near Arlington Heights; $6200. Call Lar. 4348 o. Granite 7673

WEST HARTFORD, CONN.—7-room brick house, 2 baths and lavatory; hot-water heat, oil burner; 2-car detached brick garage; short walk all schools and business center, but in excellent residential district; price low. R. W. W., 31 Ellsworth Rd., West Hartford.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING, LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

OFFICES TO LET

COPLEY SQUARE—Office containing 1100 square feet, sunshine two sides. Wesleyan Building, 581 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

PRACTITIONER'S office, light, airy, well located; mornings, evenings; reasonable. Room 1739, 33 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

RADIO SERVICE

RADIO REPAIRS
ALFRED R. STARR
Tel. Cl. 7-6322, 216 W. 100th Street, N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 383 Commonwealth Ave.—Beautiful large and spacious room with private bath; newly decorated. Circle 6906. MRS. WAKELIN.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y., 3519 91 St.—Two airy rooms, residential, quiet; 2 blocks 5c subway, 1 mile fair; $1.00. HEIMSTAEDT.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALESMAN, 15 years' experience selling and sale., supervision food products to wholesale trade, would consider distrct. sales agency with established concern; western N. Y. territory preferred; residing Buffalo; satisfactory references. Write Box A-28, 300 4th Ave., S. 1050, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY, good at figures, many years' varied experience, desires position; free to leave city. Write Box G-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG LADY as companion, secretary, experience and training; free to go anywhere. Box P-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER HOMES

WOODSTOCK, N. Y.—Rent or sell 5-room house built in 1934; modern plumbing, electricity; beautiful view, quiet. Write W. B. RITTERBUSCH, Apt. 2108, 40 Prospect Pl., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

OPERA-CONCERT SINGER of reputation will accept few pupils; $2.00 hourly. Write Box K-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SINGERS WANTED — SPRING FESTIVAL A. W. A. Ballroom; ROBERT MALONE Carnegie Hall Choral. COl. 5-9750, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH cash price for worn fur coats, sables, martens. I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34th (nr. 5th Ave.), N. Y. Wis. 7-7969. Don't fail to get our offer.

BEST PRICES PAID
Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc. LAWNERS, 81 University Pl. GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

England

ACCRINGTON

MRS. M. PARKINSON
Spencer Specialist and District Organiser for
SPENCER CORSETS LIMITED
REQUIRES
THREE OR MORE LADIES
To Train as Resident Corsetières in own district.
Accrington, including (Baxenden, Church, Oswaldtwistle, Clayton-le-Moors and Rishton), Blackburn and district, Darwen.
Private fittings by appointment.
Apply
MRS. M. PARKINSON
Ingleby, Whalley Rd., Accrington Tel. 3450 and at 11 Manchester Sq., Blackpool Tel. 1065

Bailey's
DRAPERS LTD
For STYLE, VALUE and SERVICE in
LADIES' FASHIONS
Church St. and Holme St., Accrington

J. L. HAWORTH & CO.
STEINWAY HOUSE, WHALLEY ROAD
The Music House of 50 years establishment.
Let us Tune and Attend your Piano.

BLACKPOOL

Miss F. L. Spring
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS
A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Guiseley 272, 12 to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

SERVICE and SATISFACTION every time at
J. F. RHODES & SONS Ltd.
PROVISION EXPERTS
and really HIGH-CLASS GROCERS
84 Kirkgate, Bradford Telephone 2786-7
Branches also at
2 and 4 Heidelberg Rd. (Toller Lane)
311 Legrams Lane, Bradford
45 Otley Road, Headingley, Leeds
61 Boar Lane, LEEDS

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR, SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC.
61 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
Springmill St. Bradford
TELEPHONE 2462
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL
Complete selection of high-grade Lighting Fittings, Cookers, Radiators, Washers, Cleaners, Refrigerators and all appliances always stocked by
G. J. PRIESTLEY, LTD.
55 SUNBRIDGE ROAD
Open All Day Saturdays Phone 1638

BURY

SLANEY
CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILOR
8, BOLTON STREET
Phone Bury 1491 Grams "Sartorial" Bury

Richard Arnott LTD.
Ladies' Tailors, Outfitters and Furriers
WEDDING OUTFITS
3 Silver Street Bury 597
and 16-18 Crompton Street

Look Smart in a Hat to Suit Your Individuality
HARGREAVES
THE GAINSBORO, RADCLIFFE
(Near the Town Hall)
Hats made up, cleaned and reshaped in becoming Styles at Reasonable Charges.
Furs Cleaned and Remodelled.

CHESTER

J. Collinson & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester
Telephone 603
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

ENGLAND

DERBY

L. & F. TANNER
Ladies' and Children's
HAIRDRESSERS
68 Osmaston Road, Derby
Phone 2732 *Open Wednesday*
1 P. M. Saturday

E. BEMROSE & CO.
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
New Address
28 St. Peters Churchyard

Barlow & Taylor & Co. Ltd.
HIGH CLASS DRAPERS
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
Unequalled for Household Linens
Agents for Ladies' Norvic Shoes
Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitters
MARKET PLACE, DERBY
TELEPHONE 4295-6

HALIFAX

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!
We have a good selection of New Shirtings in Stock. Also a great variety of Tunic and Sports Shirts. Shirts made on the Premises to your measurements and materials. Blue Jackets, Overalls, etc., etc.
The Northgate Home-Made Shirt Shop
W. D. THWAITE
40 Northgate Tel.: 4892
(Opposite bottom of Broad Street)

J. Collinson & Co., Ltd.
8 Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

HARROGATE

PARKER'S GIFT SHOP
High Class Leather and Fancy Goods
42 CAMBRIDGE CRESCENT
(Near G. P. O.)
TEL. 4535

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20 West Park Tel. 4390

HUDDERSFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IRVIN BROOK Ltd.
27, JOHN WILLIAM STREET
Furs, Fur Coats and Capes
Choice Crêpe-de-chine and Washing Print Frocks in great variety.
A welcome awaits you to view our stocks.
TEL. 505

for **SHOES OF BEAUTY**
and a Joy to Wear
Shaw & Hallas Ltd
HIGH GRADE BOOTMAKERS
JOHN WILLIAM ST. HUDDERSFIELD

GOOD SHOES ARE THE CHEAPEST . . . if they are fitted by—
THOMAS WALKER (Est. 1814) Ltd.,
10-12 KING STREET

HULL

For RADIO and SERVICE
SYDNEY SCARBOROUGH
UNDER THE CITY HALL

Tel 34615
OXTOBY & JOHNSON LTD.
FISHMONGERS and POULTERERS
Licensed Dealers in Game
36 Waterworks Street

KENDAL

WATSON BROS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
Agents for
Dexter Stormproofs
61 Highgate Kendal
Westmorland
Tel. 348

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Leeds 62963 12 noon to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FURS RENOVATIONS, REMODELLING, DYEING, CLEANING, etc.
Ann
Entire specialists in all classes of fur work. Customers own designs particularly catered for.
18, King Charles Street, Leeds 1 (Below Finglands and opposite Scholfields)

LIVERPOOL

Armstrongs
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns, Coats, Sports Wear
12 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Birkenhead 4365 12:30 to 1:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday & Sunday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

J. Collinson & Co. Established 1831
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for:
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street 18 Lord Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes and all Toilet Specialities
Safety and Electric Razors
Photographic Equipment and Supplies

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

L. TAYLOR (Of Bury)
LADIES' OUTFITTER
Specialist in Mantles Gowns, Furs and Millinery
25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
48, CLIFTON STREET, LYTHAM

THE
Imperial Dry Cleaners and Launderers
Phone 128, St. Annes-on-Sea
PROPRIETRESS JANET OSBALDESTON

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone SALe 3016 9 to 12 daily except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Strung
All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £1.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

Why not try the "Comsence" Shoe?
FITTED BY
FINLEY & BABER
16 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
Manchester 3

BECKLEY'S
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
Local Agents for
"Diana" "Clark's" "Moccasin" *etc.*
100 Stockport Road and 54 Chapel Street
Levenshulme Phone RUSholme 4064

A&S WALKER Ltd.
for Social and Business Stationery. Greeting Cards for All Occasions. All Makes of Fountain Pens and Pencils
Branches
62 King Street, St. Ann's Passage
Victoria Street Corner
Manchester

TYPEWRITERS
Standard and Portable New and Second-hand
Carbons and Ribbons
Duplicators and Inks
All Stationery Supplies
ARTHUR FOOTE Limited
COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
24 BROWN ST., MANCHESTER

MANSFIELD

HARRINGTON'S
21 Albert St., Mansfield Tel. 623
GENERAL DRAPERS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear
Curtain Specialists
Curtains Made and Fitted
Down Quilts Recovered as New
Household Linens, etc.

MIDDLESBROUGH

Clevelands
Complete Family Store
Drapery, Furnishing, Restaurant, Mens Wear, Removals, etc.
• DICKSON & BENSON, Ltd
• MIDDLESBROUGH Tel. 2855

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Exclusive Gowns, Coats
Sports Suits and Hats
Moderately Priced
Obtainable at
MESDAMES
PERRY & WELBOURN
151 and 153, Northumberland Street
Tel. 26716 Newcastle-on-Tyne

Park Your Car at the
Central Station Garage
Repairs a Speciality
OPEN ALWAYS
Tel. 26779
Nevill Street
Newcastle

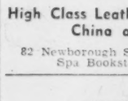
J. B. MENNIE
Jeweller and Silversmith
9 NEW BRIDGE STREET TEL. 22452
WEDDING PRESENTS
and BRIDESMAIDS GIFTS
Give Gifts that Last
WATCHMAKER TO THE ADMIRALTY

ENGLAND

NOTTINGHAM

GET THE PICK OF THE MARKET ... FROM
MARSDENS
GROCERS FOR 'THE QUALITY'
OVER 70 BRANCHES IN NOTTINGHAM & DISTRICT

For
BEST HOUSE COAL
A. CHETWIN
18 Castleton Street Phone 84705


Whetton's Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion
Fitted by Experts
15 MARKET STREET PHONE 45450

ROCHDALE

GOWNS for DAY and EVENING WEAR
CLEGG & ROLLANS LTD.
21, Drake Street Tel. 2279
ENSEMBLES AND SUITS.

A. STOTT
279, Oldham Road, Rochdale.
Knitting Wools and Fancy Goods

SCARBOROUGH

VERNON TURNER *says:—*
SAVE BY SPENDING
INVEST IN K SHOES
I specialise in fitting K Shoes because they give my customers the best possible value for money. Months of extra wear, extra comfort, extra style. Come and see about a pair today—I offer you a choice of 2,000 new K Models and check your fitting by X-Ray.
VERNON TURNER LTD
21 Newborough Scarborough

Albert Holloway
of Scarborough
for
High Class Leather Goods, Postcards, China and Library.
82 Newborough St., 13 Ramshill Road, Spa Bookstall—Scarborough

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71387 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE STORE WITH OVER 100 YEARS REPUTATION FOR QUALITY
COCKAYNES
T. S. & W. COCKAYNE, LTD. SHEFFIELD

SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings

99-101-103-5-7 SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD. PHONE 22896
FOR AUSTIN STANDARD & LANCHESTER AND TYRES OILS & ACCESSORIES

Comfort Shoe Shop
Agents for
LOTUS & DELTA
footwear
186, WHITEMAN ROAD

SILVER FOXES

Choose the Skins you most desire from our new bunches and have it made up in the way you wish.
"Furs are always right"
S. A. TURVEY
Ecclesall Rd. (Bottom of The Moor) Tel. 23541

PRINTING for All Trades TEL. 22690
SANDERSONS LTD.
9-11 Watsons Walk
COCKAYNES ARCADE, SHEFFIELD 1

22331—Phone
HALLAMSHIRE COAL
14 Wharf St.

Costello
Coats, Gowns, Furs
Outfitting
36 FARGATE

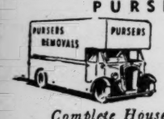
SEE NEXT PAGE

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-

ENGLAND

SOUTHPORT

PAULINE
(MISS M. L. HUNTINGTON)
BEAUTY SALON
Registered
EUGENE PERMANENT WAVE
1, D, Seabank Road Tel. 2623

PURSERS


Removals and Storage
CARPETS and LINOLEUMS
Complete House Furnishers
143-149 LORD STREET, SOUTHPORT

CHARLES MARSHALL
the
High Class Fruiterer and Greengrocer
NOTED FOR QUALITY
Market Hall Tel. 3789

Fishmonger and Poulterer
T. WATKINSON
New laid eggs from our own farm
van delivery to all parts.
68, Eastbank Street Tel. 4986
103, Cambridge Road, Churchtown. Tel. 8181

Clean, Sweet, and White

It's Just Come from the
ST. MARGARET'S LAUNDRY LTD.
32,A, Virginia Street Tel. 4098
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

Buy Your Soaps Perfumes, Powders, etc.
from
Harold Barton M. P. S.
163, Lord Street

THE CENTRE OF FASHION AUTHORITY
Marshall & Snelgrove
SOUTHPORT
Restaurant Hairdressing

BOOTHROYDS LTD.
have the Finest Collection of Smart Clothes in Southport

ROBINSON'S
Belfast Linen Warehouse, Ltd.
Linen and Underwear Specialists
The House for Sterling Value
Sole Agents for Chilprufe
319-325, Lord Street Telephone 3669
Also at Manchester, Preston, and St. Annes-on-Sea

STOCKPORT

Chatterlons, DRAPERS & COSTUMIERS
LOWER HILLGATE Stockport.

STOKE-ON-TRENT and NEWCASTLE-under-LYME

FRANCIS W. HARRIS & CO., LTD.
Electricity House
34 Piccadilly, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent
for
Everything Electrical
Public Showrooms for display and demonstration.

HUGHES & HARBER
Printers, Publishers
Manufacturing Stationers
The Royal Press, Longton, Stoke-on-Trent. Specialists in high-class catalogue and colour work. Designs and drawings prepared. Lecture posters and printing a Speciality.
TELEPHONE 3231 LONGTON

BUILDER of GOOD CLOTHES
James L. Black
Dial 66150 for patterns
NEWCASTLE ... STAFFS.

STANWAYS
HAIRDRESSERS
Stafford Street, Hanley, and Ironmarket, Newcastle
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Departments

WHITLEY BAY

W. B. MILNE
Plumbing and Heating
Gleneagles Marine Gardens
WHITLEY BAY Phone 553

YORK

Arden Ethel Jones
Tailoresses to Suits on Request
Sole Agent for
THE ARDEN KNITWEAR TAILORED CARDIGAN SUITS
MILLINERY KNITWEAR GOWNS
20 Blake Street York Tel. 4265

THE TEA SHOP
(13 Lendal)
Queen Anne House and Garden
LUNCHEON
AFTERNOON TEAS
Homemade Cakes
Handicraft, Pottery, etc
Tel. 4025

H. B. DALE
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTER
Large new stock of Flannel Trousers, Suits, Hats, Ties, Shirts, Sports Coats, Slipovers, Sweaters, Pullovers, Macks, Raincoats. Suits and Costumes to Special Measures.
31 Parliament Street, York Phone 3868

Scotland

EDINBURGH

Scott-Lyon Ltd.
Recommend
Edinburgh Shortbread
(in tins)
from 2/-
Rich Fruit Cakes
Cherry—Sultana—Dundee
Plum—Golden
Meringues
(the daintiest of table sweets)
General Favourites
Butter Scotch and Cossack Cakes
1/2d and 1/8d
(larger sizes to order)
HEAD OFFICE:
145 Ferry Road, Edinburgh
(16 branches throughout the City)

Gulland & Kennedy
School Outfitters
for over 100 years are now incorporated with
J. C. SMITH LTD.
91 Lothian Road, Edinburgh

GLASGOW

ALEXANDER SCOTT LTD.
JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS
109 Buchanan Street
Oak Jacobean Table Canteen
PRICE £25
Containing 81 Pieces
Spoons, Forks and Cutlery

"Say It With Flowers"
AT
MARY FOX
312 Argyle St. nr. Central Station
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Daily Features Page

Did You Ever Wonder

What Is Meant by the Term "Black Light?"

To begin with, "black light" is not really black. A more accurate name for it would be "invisible red." That is, the term black light was apparently coined by journalists for rays longer than the longest visible rays of light. The technical name for such rays is "infrared," the Latin infra, "below: beyond" combined with red. They are colorless, invisible electromagnetic waves which pass through rain, fog, or dust much more readily than do ordinary visible light rays.

Black light is sent out by ordinary incandescent electric light bulbs, along with visible light. When beams of black light alone are desired, an almost opaque glass filter is used which stops all the visible light rays but allows the invisible black light to pass through.

Some astonishing things, formerly considered "impossible," may be accomplished by means of black light. For example, it is now possible to see in the dark, if the objects are illuminated by black light. This is accomplished by a special telescope in which the black light image is focused on a specially coated plate in a large vacuum tube. When struck by black light, this plate emits or shoots off electrons (minute particles of negative electricity) which are brought to a focus on a fluorescent screen. The screen gives off a greenish glow wherever struck by the electrons and a visible image is thus formed.

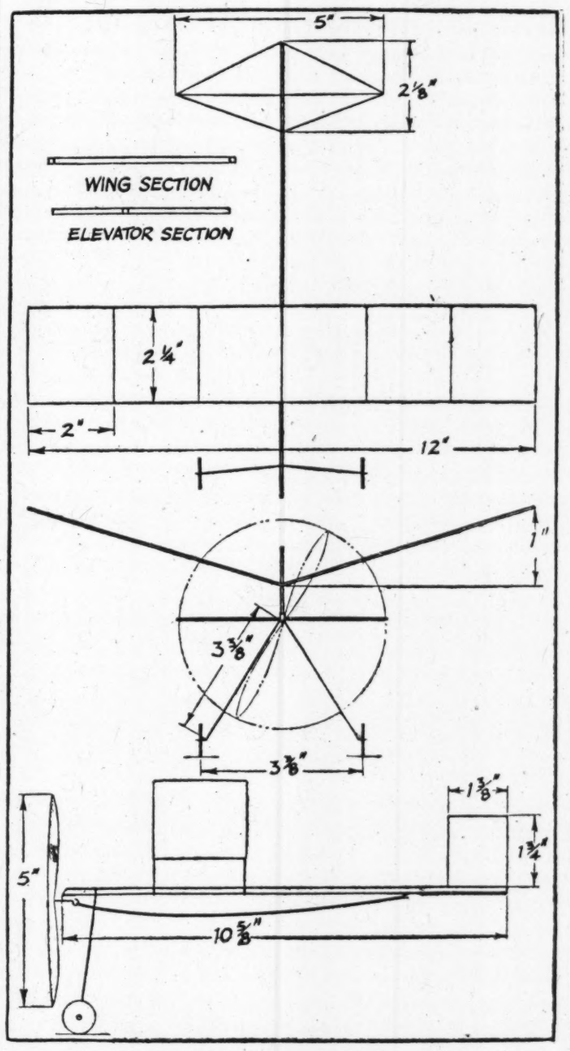
Black light has also made possible a device, known as a thermo-electric sextant, by means of which navigators may "shoot the sun," even when the sun is entirely invisible due to heavy clouds, by focusing on the invisible infra-red rays which penetrate the intervening clouds. Another valuable service to navigation made possible by black light is the detection of the presence of fog-hidden icebergs by the heat they do not radiate.

Other black light uses include fire detection service: automatic furnace combustion control by a device actuated by variations in the density of the furnace smoke turning on pedestrian crossing lights automatically as needed: turning on fog lights automatically when the mist reaches a certain density, etc. **W. P. Keasbey.**

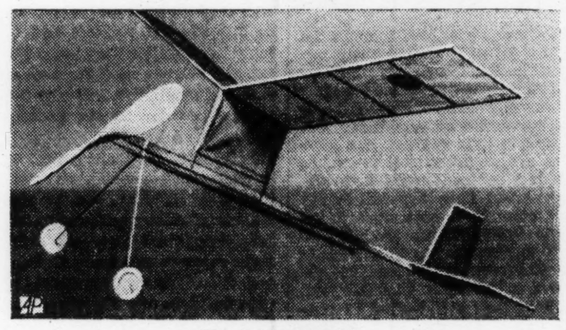
A Verse for Today . . .

And he said unto him, Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine.—LUKE 15:31.

How to Build a Model Airplane



Plans for simple stick plane



The finished model

Simple Stick Plane

Second of Five Articles
Associated Press Feature Service

This is a simple stick model that flies by means of a five-inch propeller driven by a rubber band. It is known as a rise-off-ground (R. O. G.) model. It can be built in about two hours.

Materials

Spars, ribs, stabilizer and rudder, ⅛" x ⅛" x 55" balsa.
Motor stick, ⅛" x ⅛" x 11" balsa.
Propeller block, ½" x 1" x 5" balsa.
Wire fittings, 16" of .020 piano wire.
One metal thrust bearing, small glass head or brass washers.
One 3-32" x ¼" rubber band.
One two-dram tube of cement.
Piece of ⅛" sheet balsa for wheels.

Materials can be bought separately at any shop having a hobby or toy department.

Instructions: Make full-size drawing of plan, showing position of ribs and other structural members.

The **wing** has a 12" span (distance from tip to tip) and a 2¼" chord (distance between edges). Ribs are spaced at 2" intervals. Two ribs join the wing panels at the center section.

Lay plan on flat surface and cut out all the wing parts. Ribs and spars are made of 1-16" square balsa strips. Cover plan with wax paper and lay spars in place. Then cement ribs in places indicated. Bend wing clips into shape, cement them to wing. When cementing wing sections together, elevate one panel about 2" above the other to form the dihedral angle. (This can be done by placing a block under one wing tip, while the other panel is pinned flat to workboard.) Cover wing with paper on one side. If paper needs to be shrunk with water, pin wing to workboard so it won't warp.

The **rudder** (upright part of tail assembly) is made like the wing, with a framework of 1-16" square balsa. This unit also is covered on only one side. The stabilizer is held in place by a single cross member and needs no other support.

The **propeller** is carved from a medium grain balsa block. Draw lines diagonally across face of block from corner to corner. Carve away wood outside the lines. Insert propeller shaft hole where lines intersect. Draw line from upper right to lower left corner on end of block; turn block and repeat the line on the opposite end, making sure lines on opposite ends cross when you look down the block. Carve upper face of block from the center toward the end until the blade is about ⅛" thick. Finish by sanding.

The **landing gear** is made by bending piano wire so it fits snugly around motor stick.

The **wheels** can be cut out of a 1-16" balsa sheet and should not be more than ½" in diameter.

The **rear hook** and **propeller shaft** also are formed from the wire. The thrust bearing is cemented to the nose of motor stick so it extends at least 1-16" ahead of the point to allow for propeller clearance.

Adjustment: After attaching rubber to rear hook and propeller shaft, wind it about 50 times and release the plane in a gentle glide. If model tends to dive, move wing forward. If it climbs rapidly or stalls, move wing back. Leading edges of wing should be inclined slightly upward of the trailing edge. This plane can be made to bank and turn by elevating leading edge of one wing and warping leading edge of opposite wing down.

(Next Tuesday: Advanced R.O.G.)

In Lighter Vein

Total Strangers

"Do you miss the folks next door since they moved away?"

"No, they never borrowed anything, so I hardly knew them."

A Little Helpmeet

He (after proposal): "Me, a multimillionaire? Sorry, dear, I have scarcely one million."

She (sweetly): "Well, dear, I'll try to be very economical!"

Candor, Itself

Excerpt from a metropolitan theater program:

"Patrons who consider the ushers uncivil should see the manager."

One in Every Neighborhood

"Sorry, old chap, but I shall be using my lawn mower this afternoon, and the roller, and the fork."

"Oh, well, I wonder if I might borrow your golf clubs?"—Glasgow Southern Press.

Common Brand

"What kind of a watch have you got?"

"A wonder watch."

"Wonder watch! I never heard of it."

"Well, you see, it's like this: Every time I look at it I wonder what time it is."—Montreal Star.

Where Would You Find—

1. Devil's Island?
2. The birthplace of Felix Mendelssohn?
3. A penguin?
4. The Powder River?
5. Whitechapel?
6. The Mohawk Trail?
7. A country whose flag bears a red sun on a white field?
8. Dan?
9. Oberlin College?
10. The Berbers?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Butterfly

Baton Rouge, La.

There was a dance that night in the little town. Almost everyone came. Many danced, and many sat along the walls chatting and watching the dancers—or rather, one dancer. She was a beautiful girl, carefree and gay, and she danced with a grace that was charming. But most people called her a butterfly, with not a serious thought in her lovely head.

"Too bad about Mary and Pete," some one said to her as they danced.

"What's wrong?" the "butterfly" asked eagerly.

"Didn't you know? It's their baby; and, Pete works at night and poor Mary hasn't slept for almost a week."

Not long afterward the girl slipped quietly from the hall and was seen no more at the dance.

Many inquired about her, but the answer was usually the same: "Oh, she's off on some lark, I suppose!"

On his way home from the dance late that night, Tom H—, the storekeeper, passed Pete's house, and seeing the light still burning, decided to stop in and see how the little one was.

Knocking gently, he pushed open the door, and a very strange sight greeted his eyes. There sat the girl still dressed in her dancing clothes, holding the child in her arms. She was rocking and singing to him softly, while the tired mother slept on a couch close by.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A famous penal colony in French Guiana, South America.
2. He was born at Hamburg, Germany, in 1809.
3. A web-footed bird of the southern hemisphere.
4. It rises in Johnson County, Wyoming, and flows into the Yellowstone River in Montana; 375 miles long.
5. A quarter in the eastern part of London, named from a certain chapel from which distances out of London used to be measured.
6. A mountain highway in western Massachusetts; originally blazed by the Mohawk Indians traveling between New York State and Massachusetts.
7. Japan.
8. A landmark city at the northern extremity of Palestine.
9. Oberlin, Ohio.
10. Members of a primitive race of Northern Africa; mountain dwellers.

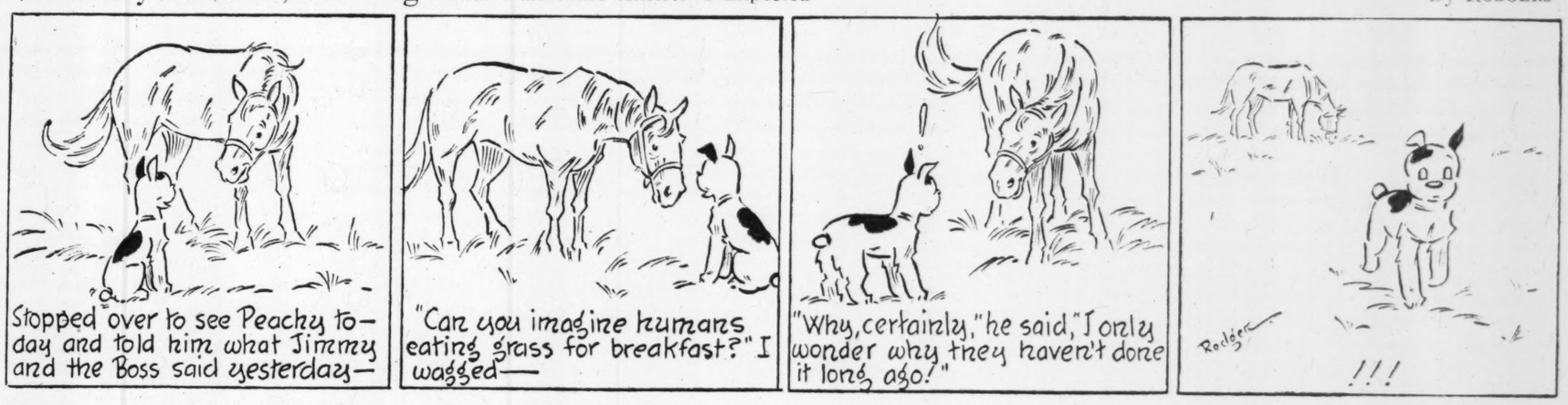
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Reward?*

By LE PELLEY

IS THERE ... PAPA ... IS THERE A LETTER ... HERE ... FOR BENJAMIN DUBBS ..... ??
DON'T GET EXCITED !
OPEN IT, TUBBY ...!
I'M TRYING TO OPEN IT ..... I'M TRYING TO OPEN IT ....
IT'S FROM THE INVENTOR... "DEAR BOYS..."
WHAT DOES IT SAY... ? WHAT DOES IT SAY... ?
OH.. WOE IS I... LOOK WHAT HAPPENED .... !

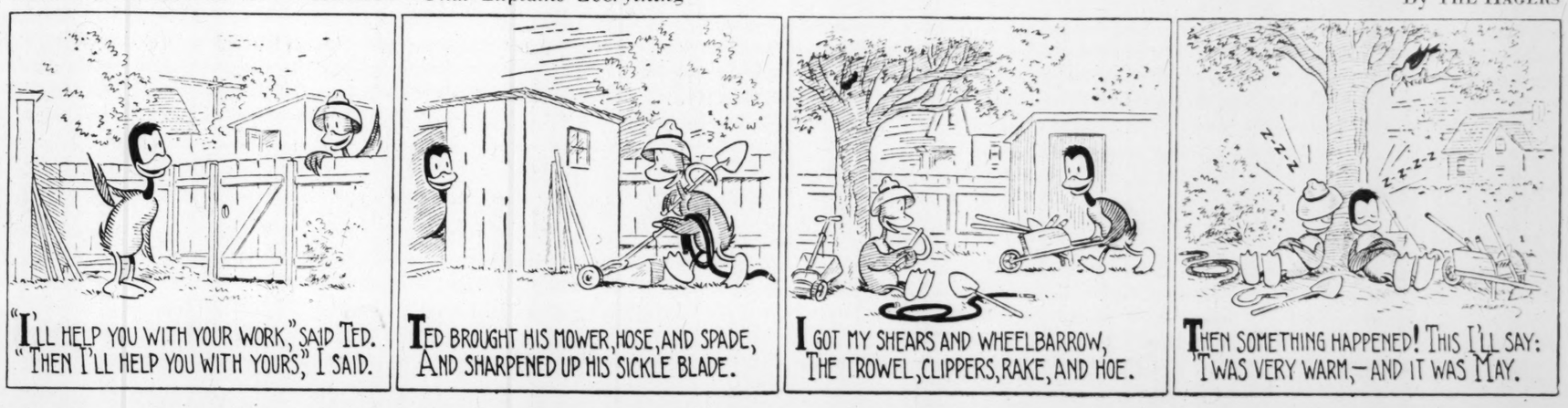
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*That Wasn't the Answer I Expected*

By RODGERS


Stopped over to see Peachy today and told him what Jimmy and the Boss said yesterday—
"Can you imagine humans eating grass for breakfast?" I wagged—
"Why, certainly," he said, "I only wonder why they haven't done it long ago!"
Rodgers
!!!

The Adventures of Waddles—*That Explains Everything*

By THE HAGERS


"I'LL HELP YOU WITH YOUR WORK," SAID TED. "THEN I'LL HELP YOU WITH YOURS," I SAID.
TED BROUGHT HIS MOWER, HOSE, AND SPADE, AND SHARPENED UP HIS SICKLE BLADE.
I GOT MY SHEARS AND WHEELBARROW, THE TROWEL, CLIPPERS, RAKE, AND HOE.
ZZZZ
ZZZZ
THEN SOMETHING HAPPENED! THIS I'LL SAY: 'TWAS VERY WARM,—AND IT WAS MAY.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

New Deal Goes Laissez-Faire

If the decision of the Supreme Court in the Madison oil anti-trust case is to be taken as an expression of New Deal philosophy—and its backbone is in the four appointees of President Roosevelt to the Court—the Administration has gone a long way in the direction of devotion to free competition since the days of NRA.

The decision written by Associate Justice William O. Douglas, former chairman of the SEC, comes down completely on the side of enforcing the Sherman Act in all its pristine vigor and intent, virtually erasing the "rule of reason" which once qualified its prohibitions. The decision holds that any combination or agreement which even contributes to fixing or stabilizing prices in an industry, no matter what evils or distress or official approval may have seemed to justify it, is illegal and punishable per se.

The effect of such a conclusion and precedent, coupled with the Ethyl gasoline case of a few weeks ago in which patent controls were involved, must be to broaden tremendously the base for anti-trust activity by Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold and his division of the Department of Justice. It seems at the same time, however, rather to deny the theory on which Mr. Arnold has proceeded, namely, that of bargaining with industry and obtaining the best possible terms for consumers through consent decrees. For now, what can a business man depend upon even if Justice Department officials and lower courts approve?

The rule against price-fixing of any sort is a wholesome one as a general policy. Possibly business can adapt itself to the warning simply to take no chances of burning its fingers. But what are the implications, then, of this reasoning in some other fields of government and the national economy? Elimination of chiseling cut-throat competition is held to be no ground for trying to stabilize a market, and reasonableness of the prices established is no defense. What then does this connote as to the objectives of stabilizing agricultural prices in times of ruinous surpluses or of attempting to improve the position of labor through collective bargaining and wage-hour laws?

The reader of history may conclude that in the human sphere of things the contest between totally free competition or laissez-faire on one hand and regulated competition or planned economy on the other is well-nigh a perpetual conflict. Either extreme is seldom achieved and almost never long maintained. So it may be captious to ask whether the American economy can exist half laissez-faire, half regulated. The turns and evolutions of the New Deal in seeking first to stamp out chiseling in some industries and then to compel price-cutting in others indicate a degree of bafflement in the face of a complex problem.

Possibly it has to be a process of balancing, compromise and adaptation to relative natural bargaining strengths. The thing the business man wants primarily is a line to go by, a clear definition of what he can or cannot do. In this respect, the present decision offers little except in the nature of an unusually sharp "don't."

Merry-Making at the Fair

A tabulation of the amusements that will be offered playful visitors to the New York World's Fair this summer is an interesting presentment of the lighter mood expending a sum per pleasure ranging from ten cents upward. In the terminology of the professionals there will be "pitchmen" in plenty, occupants of sidewalk concessions, with grinds or barkers to lure the tips or crowds with flamboyant bally and shills to set trade going by fictitious investment.

But what the fair-goer in lighter mood seems expected to like best is to ride or eat. Of the fifty listed concessions half are divided equally between eating places and rides—"Bobsled," "Cyclone Coaster," "Trip-Around-the-World," "Centipede," "Over-the-Top," "Sky," "Snapper," "Stunt," "Water Bugs," "Whip." Humbler fairs used to provide a carousel or merry-go-round, whereby the traveler rode on a Brobdingnagian Noah's Ark animal; but this jovial means of transportation seems to have been left out.

So continues the tradition of merry-making at the fair, and concessionaires follow a medieval motley of musicians, story-tellers, singers, rope-walkers, acrobats, and performing dogs, pigs, and bears. In those earlier days the entertainers took up their collections after giving the show.

Pulitzer Awards

Maytime is Pulitzer-award time. Whatever controversy the annual selections sharpen is usually dull again before the great American lawn has had its first cutting. One can always think of worthies who might have been honored in the place of those who were. This is not always so much to the detriment of the committee as it is to the credit of American literary talent. This year only those critical bystanders who had already made their own awards of the Pulitzer Prizes will be greatly perturbed.

Some will naturally shy at John Steinbeck's "The Grapes of Wrath," because the author fell in with a current taste for language that falls on the nose rather than on the ear. But who would object to William Saroyan's taking the drama prize for "The Time of Your Life"—since he has preferred to have the time of his life rejecting it? For history, Carl Sandburg; for biography, Ray Stannard Baker—readers of "Abraham Lincoln: the War Years," and "Woodrow Wilson: Life and Letters," know why.

And so on, as usual through the newspaper awards. Of course, it is not any one year's party of Pulitzer Prize winners, but the accumulation of them down the decades, that tells where mental America is going. Mostly on high trails it seems, and peaks don't daunt it.

Sweden Between Giants

One consequence of the German success in Norway is the virtual isolation of Sweden from the West. The Swedes now are hemmed in with Germany at one elbow and Russia at the other. That is not a comfortable position. It is dangerous; yet not so dangerous as some observers suppose. The Third Reich and the Soviet Union are reported to have reached an agreement to keep Sweden neutral in the present war. If this is so, Sweden is not entirely at the mercy of Germany, even though Russian military power may seem relatively unimportant since the Russo-Finnish war.

Russia does not have to command overwhelming military force to make its wishes respected in the Baltic area. For the Kremlin has already shown how determined it is to secure its position there. For example, one of the earliest defeats for Reichsführer Hitler's policy of protecting all Germans was sustained in the Baltic regions at Russia's hands. Just after the Berlin-Moscow pact was signed thousands of Germanic people were called "home" to the Reich from areas they had inhabited for hundreds of years.

Russian influence today is conditioned by the approximately equal balance of power as between the Allies and the Third Reich. It is from this same balance that Italy, exposed to attack and lacking raw materials for war, gains its disproportionate influence at this time. A threat of either of these countries to choose sides in the war attracts respectful attention even in the most arrogant belligerent circles.

Had the Soviet leaders assumed that German success in Norway would threaten their position in the Baltic, they would have moved when Germany did to invade Scandinavia. Indeed, one of the fears among neutrals everywhere was that Scandinavia might be crushed in a Russo-German military pincers. The Russians did not move. Whether they counted on a better showing by the Allied forces, or on the potency of their own diplomatic position is not clear. But in the absence of the former they have been able to fall back on the latter to protect their interests.

In view of the present situation in Norway, and of the reported Russo-German agreement over Sweden, Russian activities of the last week or so in the Balkans acquire particular interest. Russian trade talks with Yugoslavia were interpreted widely in the Balkans as part of a move to check Rome-Berlin Axis pressures in that region. While Soviet leaders may have aimed these maneuvers chiefly at Italy, they also served to build up a Russian bargaining position vis-à-vis Germany.

Today, at any rate, the guarantee of Swedish neutrality evidently does not lie solely with Berlin. Russia is reported a party to it, and is a party that can become troublesome in many quarters should German interests in Sweden show signs of developing into a "protectorate complex." The Russians have complained that Germany's Norwegian thrust was taken without regard for Russian susceptibilities. Apparently, Soviet diplomacy has decided to put a padlock on Baltic doors before another horse is stolen.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Embroiled?"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Can we say: "This is the divine plan, there is no other"?

Frank H. Simonds in a book written in 1934, "Can Europe Keep the Peace?", showed that economically Europe could not exist as it was set up after the Treaty of Versailles. He says had America not entered the war and had she allowed a negotiated rather than a dictated peace to be signed, the conflicting ideas would not have been able to be continued. Now if United States goes in again, will not the very same condition be repeated? Will France be any more willing to co-operate to allow economics to function unless England or the United States is willing to guarantee her security? And is the United States any more prepared to guarantee it than before?

Is it not suicide for the United States to become embroiled as Thomas Mann claims? If we feel that democracy is preferable to communism, should we so destroy our resources that communism will perforce be enabled to spread?

Despite the evil of Hitler's imperialism, which I believe will fall by its own weight, I feel that newspapers should do serious meditating before lending their influence to the projection of hate and violence.

Bronxville, N. Y. AGNES E. WOLF

Electric Rates in Vermont

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

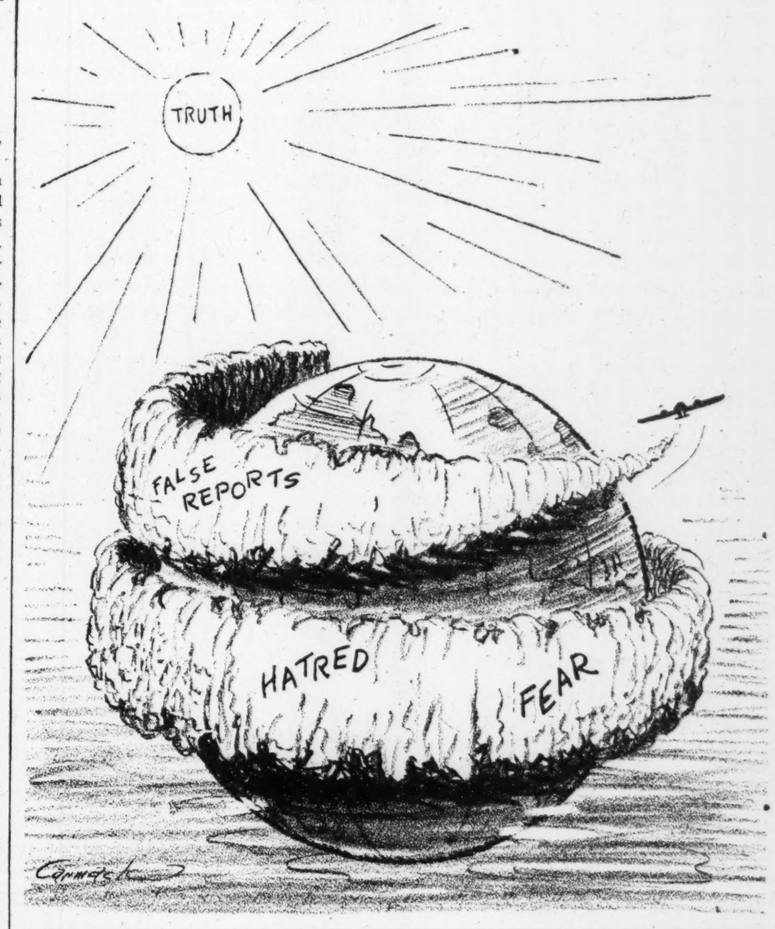
Mr. F. G. R. Gordon says in his Monitor letter that "It has been shown by the Federal Trade Commission that there are forty-four towns and one city in Vermont under private ownership that have lower rates than Morrisville."

The Federal Power Commission recently published a comparison of electric rates in Vermont. And instead of showing that rates of private systems were lower, it shows just the contrary. As a matter of public record that anyone can read, this report shows that Morrisville rates were the lowest in the entire State, with an average rate for 1,000 kilowatt hours of 1.5 cents per kwh. The report lists 35 private utility plants in Vermont. Every single one of them has a rate higher than that of Morrisville, the highest being over 10 cents a kwh, compared to the 1½ cents at the publicly owned plant in Morrisville!

Mr. F. G. R. Gordon tries hard to make the reader think that privately owned plants pay lots of taxes while publicly owned ones pay little sums. Just to show how easy such a misleading statement can be disproved, I will cite a recent survey which establishes that municipal plants, in form of taxes, free services, donations, etc., contributed to the public good exactly 12.4 per cent more than privately owned plants! This impartial survey also demonstrates that municipal rates, throughout the United States, are from 10 per cent to 24 per cent lower than rates in plants run by the power trusts. And it might interest readers to know that just last year, for example, the power trust fleeced the people of New England to the tune of $83,000,000 in overcharges. VREST ORTON

Weston, Vt.

Temporary and Futile



Golden Banners

Logically, I should have stayed home and helped with the spring work instead of going for flowers. The mellow black loam of the garden plot had been plowed and warmed by three full days of May sunshine. It was high time the peas and carrots were planted, for already the potatoes had pushed their fuzzy tops through the ground and the winter rye had been in head for a week past.

But, after all, this was May 8—a most important occasion in our household. It was father's birthday!

Father was particularly fond of the golden banner which came in blossom during the first week of May and in our section of Western Dakota was found in only one small area, two miles from our homestead. For more years than I could remember, mother and I had always arranged, as a special surprise, to have a big bouquet of the yellow blossoms on his birthday dinner table.

Immediately after breakfast I slipped from the house and down through the orchard, using every care that my departure be unobserved, so the surprise would be complete.

* * *

It was pleasant in the orchard. The last plum blossoms had fallen and tiny green leaves were bursting from the naked limbs. The late apples were white with bloom and the Norway poplars had leaves the size of a cat's ear.

My path led past the stock dam. A pair of mallard ducks flew out of the cat-tails and a mud hen dove hastily at my approach. Great schools of tadpoles and baby fish lay in the sun-warmed shallows at the upper end of the dam and water skaters sported over the surface. The pussy willows were thronged with red-winged blackbirds whose flute-like song filled the air. One handsome fellow and his mate were especially nervous and hovered closely over my head, scolding and threatening all sorts of dire consequences unless I took my immediate departure.

They should have known better than warn a twelve-year-old prairie girl in such fashion!

Hastily removing shoes and stockings, I lifted my skirts and waded into the tules where I found the nest—a dainty grass pouch suspended from the reeds. In it were four blue eggs, splotched with black and maroon. My feet sank deeply in the soft, cold ooze which made little sucking sounds as I waded back to shore.

Leaving the dam my trail led on through the upper pasture where the slopes were waving green seas of prairie grass. The white-faced cattle were sleek and fat. Meadow larks sang from every fence post and occasionally I came across little grass nests where baby horned larks awaited their parents' return with ever-open, ever-expectant beaks.

At last I had climbed the buttes and was approaching the boundary fence which divided the fertile homestead lands of my father from the vast, unpeopled sweeps of the open range. To us it wasn't just a fence. We saw it as the advance guard of a New Empire; one which marked the coming of civilization, of homes and promise. Beyond it lay the old, untamed West—cattle country and freedom, the prairie primeval.

* * *

To me it was the thrill supreme to reach this dividing line at the very summit of the ridge. Not until my hands touched the wire would I let my gaze sweep over the wide expanse of prairie before me, the same then as centuries before—not a house nor a field, neither trail nor tree; only rolling hills and far down in the green valley, a silvery ribbon where the creek wound its way. Beyond the creek there were wild breaks and arroyos and low across the northern horizon stretched the mysterious purple haze of the Black Hills.

My downward trail led through a busy settlement of prairie dogs which sat stiffly erect by their holes and barked shrilly as I passed. A great, long-eared jackrabbit sprang from the sheltering grass and loped away. A gray coyote trotted along the ridge, all unmindful of my presence. There was the pungent, spicy smell of sage in the air.

I swung over the ridge into a protected valley where bluebells grew largest and where the edges of waterholes were each spring bordered by the soft, orchid tones of the Dakota lily. At last I sighted the golden banners—acres upon acres of them. In this sheltered valley the south wind was tempered to a bare whisper and blowing over the knee-deep yellow carpet carried the soft, sweet fragrance far across the range.

The goal had been gained all too soon, for the sky was so blue, the air so clear, the morning so big and beautiful in this grand new world.

* * *

That evening, with the radiant blossoms shedding their glory over father's birthday dinner, I asked why he loved this particular flower so well.

He said I probably wouldn't understand but to him they were emblems of promise, for no matter how long or disheartening the winter, unfurling of the golden banners meant another spring filled with hope and faith and strength for a brave, new beginning. They seemed to him to symbolize the prairie people themselves. NELL MURBARGER

Down the Middle of the Road

Lo, the Vanishing Lecturer

By Erwin D. Canham

It has been fashionable for a long time to poke fun at the British lecturer in the United States. He has been somewhat of a national institution, and in considerable numbers he has barnstormed his way across the American continent, pluckily braving the hazards of small-town hotels, local trains, and table d'hôtes of widely varying merit. His main purpose has been quite simple. He was just earning his living.

Sometimes the rewards of the American platform have been ample. Other times, after agents' fees and various expenses were subtracted, these itinerant orators had no great profits to carry home. They stumped from the Siberian rigors of mid-winter North Dakota to the summer Saharas of a Chautauqua tent in Texas.

With all the fun we have poked at these itinerants, they were a spunky corps. They have always been called propagandists. Admittedly their viewpoint was "British," but often they differed amazingly with one another. Their purposes, in all conscience, were not patriotic but economic. Where the United States exported minstrel shows and musical comedies and, latterly, movies to Great Britain, that country exported lecturers, and the purposes of the twain were not greatly different.

In recent months, as was pointed out in this space not long ago, the British lecturer has been the particular butt of all those who are trying to keep "propaganda" from American shores. According to the patriots and patrioteers, vast tides of Britons were descending upon the United States bent upon drawing the United States into the war. The old whipping boy was taken out and dusted off again, and used as a means of viewing with isolationist alarm.

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Our recent reference to the situation produced two interesting and rather significant results. One lady wrote to say that she would very much like to hear a good British lecturer; that was just what she had been waiting for. Would this writer please put her in touch with the isolationists who knew where the British lecturers had all gone to?

Second, we have heard from an actual operative British lecturer, although how long this determined gentleman will be able to keep going remains to be seen. It appears that the genus British lecturer is rapidly becoming extinct in the United States, for politico-economic reasons. Writes our correspondent, who has been stumping the American continent annually for over a score of years:

"In normal times, I should be getting invitations for addresses and radio talks now, especially on the topic of Chamberlain's difficulties and the impending shifts in the Cabinet. Today there are no inquiries. And so far I have not had one invitation to deliver a commencement address, whereas in other days, if I were staying over June, I should have had plenty.

"So far as I can make out, Lord Marley is the only other English speaker on current affairs now in the field and travelling widely, and he gets by mainly for two reasons—his title, and his known interest in, and appeals for, European refugees. The Dean of St. Paul's had precisely the same difficulty in Scandinavia."

The head of one of the great lecturing institutions in the United States who for more than twenty years has invited the foregoing lecturer to make a week of lectures in the summer, now announces that "he was not inviting a single non-American in 1940—an unheard-of decision. He then agreed to offer me five days, saying that he could regard me as half an American. . . ."

This same lecturer did manage to get in four lectures in the guise of debates with a German speaker, one Baron Heyno von Munchhausen. Otherwise he was under a boycott, and in his expert view every other British lecturer is in the same plight.

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The situation seems to warrant one conclusion: that the United States is having the opportunity of making up its own mind about its policy toward the war without the influence of direct propaganda. That situation is altogether sound. A decision reached independently by the American people will surely stand; a decision influenced by foreign factors, however enlightened, would always be subject to reaction.

Overseas efforts to sway the United States since the war broke out have been notably unsuccessful. The German white papers, directed in large measure at American opinion, have fallen flat. Many of the largest American newspapers carry every single day a warning that much overseas news has had to come through the censorship. The radio brings similar warning of controls. Though German and Allied shortwave stations have programs directed at the United States, there is little evidence of their having much effect.

In short, little or nothing that any propagandist or pundit writes, any paper publishes or any speaker orates, is likely to influence decisively what the people decide. American policy is visibly in the grip of events. Newspapers, like citizens and leaders, have the job of reminding the Nation of its grave responsibilities, and arguing the case as it comes to them. A crucial choice lies before the Nation, upon which the future course of civilization visibly depends. And the Nation, guided by events, is making its own decision. Thus is modern democracy set free from another of its enemies, machine-made demagogy. Now it needs to avoid only the greatest of dangers, excessive delay.

The Wide Horizon

Diplomacy: Rags to Patches

By Carlyle W. Morgan

WASHINGTON

There was a time you would have had to take even a Congressman aside and explain this thing to him. And perhaps state it in personal terms—with a put-yourself-in-these-shoes argument—to convince him that the American State Department could use more money usefully.

You would have said: "Suppose, Mr. Congressman, that you were appointed to represent your country abroad. Are you a rich man? Well, then, what would you do on perhaps a quarter of the money that some other Governments allow their representatives in the United States?" And he might have said: "I'd live within my means. I'd take a small apartment and put on no airs. I'd do it the American way, and let others take me as they found me."

But would he? And if he did, would his representation abroad be worth even the limited amount that his Government spent to send him and maintain him there? And would he be truly representative of the "American way"? These are questions you would have had to thresh out with him.

Today it is not so necessary to convince Congress that the United States' foreign representatives need adequate funds to carry out their functions properly and profitably. It is recognized at the State Department, even emphasized, that the political parsimony with which the Department had once to contend has given way to notable improvement in the situation of the United States' diplomatic corps. Yet in at least two sections of the diplomatic service inadequate financial provision hampers the most desirable development of this service.

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These two sections are the highest bracket and the lowest bracket—the Ambassadorships in the world's chief capitals such as London, Paris, Berlin, Rome, and the minor positions in less important cities, consular assistants, clerks and so forth.

The American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's has to keep up with the London Joneses on scarcely more than a fourth of the means at the disposal of the British Ambassador to Washington, State Department officials point out by way of illustration.

At the other end of the diplomatic scale are the members of the clerical staff of the Foreign Service who have never made the unpatriotic mistake of Edward Everett Hale's "man without a country," but yet experience Philip Nolan's inability to return to their native land. Their incomes hardly permit them to save enough money for trans-oceanic travel, and there are as yet provided no allowances to make possible proper periodic visits to the United States.

One result is that many a male worker never again sees "the girl he left behind him." He marries into a foreign family and becomes even more Anglo- or Franco- or Italophile than he otherwise would. Perhaps this is not entirely disadvantageous to the service or to the cause of world understanding, but its disclosure may nevertheless enlist young American womanhood in the cause of adequate travel allowances for these workers.

Though, today, happily, the story is no longer one of "diplomacy in rags," it still is one of diplomacy often in patches. But nowadays the average citizen rather than the Congressman needs the talking-to on this matter, say the gentlemen behind the white shutter-like doors that open off the almost too venerable corridors of the State Department building.

When the people know why their diplomatic service needs more support, the service will get it. Legislative opinion is still responsive to public opinion in the land whose capital is Washington. This can be judged from the pressures that develop whenever national economy measures begin to threaten some sectional interest.

* * *

The counterpart of the Congressman of yesterday who had to be told is many an American citizen who does not yet comprehend the part that social obligation plays in the sphere of diplomacy. This voter still thinks that if he were sent abroad he would manage to do his job without expensive entertainment.

He does not realize that an Ambassador to an important capital may find himself the recipient of such courtesies as cannot be repaid without great expense—possibly fifty or sixty dinners or other social events, many of them in his honor, within the first ninety days of his stay. The citizen may have to be reminded that unless such obligations can be repaid, they can hardly be accepted, and that refusal of them may lead to all sorts of political as well as social misunderstandings.

Thus the person who accepts a diplomatic appointment must either be assured of sufficient appropriations to cover his needs, or must be in a position to supplement his Government's provision out of his private pocketbook. A result of inadequate provision in the American service is to make the appointment of an Ambassador contingent on wealth as well as ability, and sometimes more contingent on the former than the latter. Many a person with a wealth of tact, education, insight and moral courage must consider the shortness of his money purse when considering a diplomatic career. Democracy has therefore a hurdle to jump before it really can set the pace for ability in the foreign service.

While recognizing vast improvement both in the service and in the financial provisions for it, State Department officials see opportunity for further gains. Both in the case of subordinates in minor posts and in the case of Ambassadors to the most important capitals, these advances would seem appropriate in a diplomatic service dedicated to the maintenance of democratic prestige.

Fog: Boston Harbor

The fog is a Yankee fisherman
Who secretly comes down
To spread his nets and catch the sun
Before it reaches town.

—DOROTHY LIVINGSTON ULRICH, in *New York Times*.